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Thursday, March 7, 1974
Phalguna 16, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday the 7th March, 1974/Phalguna 16 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR SPEAKER: Hon members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri M. Huche Gowda, who passed away at Chikmagalur on the 1st March, 1974 at the age of 74

Shri Huche Gowda was a member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1967—70 He had also been a member of the Representative Assembly of Mysore during the years 1931—37 and later of the Constituent Assembly of Mysore, Mysore Legislative Council and Mysore Legislative Assembly. He participated in the freedom movement and suffered imprisonment. He took active interest in the welfare of Harijans and development of village industries, particularly khadi

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are deeply grieved at the passing away of Shri M. Huche Gowda who was a member of the Fourth Lok Sabha.

Shri Gowda began his public life in his district where he served as Bench Magistrate and also as a member of the District Board But the call of freedom drew him into our struggle for independence and he courted imprisonment.

Shri Gowda became a prominent and active member of our party in what was then known as Mysore. He served the people of Mysore in the Mysore Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. He took keen interest in rural development and in the welfare of Harijans.

May I request you to convey our deep sympathy and condolences to the bereaved family?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my Party, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed here at the demise of Shri M Huche Gowda I request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved family

DR RANEN SEN (Barasat) On behalf of the Communist Party of India group in this House, I deeply mourn the death of Shri Gowda and request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष जी । श्री हुच्चे गौडा पिछली लोक सभा के सदस्य थे । उनको व्यक्तिगत रूप से जानने का मुझे मौका मिला था । यद्यपि इस सदन की कार्यवाही में वे अधिक सक्रिय हिस्सा नहीं लेते थे परन्तु अपने क्षेत्र में वे काफी सक्रिय थे । एक ज्ञान, मनन और विनम्र स्वभावी व्यक्ति आज हमारे बीच से उठ गया है। मैं अपने दल और अपनी ओर से भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हू कि वे दिवगत आत्मा को सद्गति प्रदान करे तथा आप हमारी ओर से हमारी [संवेदना उनके परिवार तक पहुचाने का कष्ट करे ।

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi): On behalf of the D.M.K., I express my deep sympathy on the sudden demise of Shri M. Huche Gowda. Please convey our feelings to the members of the bereaved family.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): On behalf of my Party, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by your goodself and the Leader of the House on the passing away of Shri M. Huche Gowda. May God give his soul peace.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Shri Huche Gowda was an old comrade and colleague of ours. I knew him personally for a long time. He was a valiant fighter in the freedom struggle. Everyone who came in contact with him knew very well that he had deep interest and sympathy for the downtrodden, particularly the Scheduled Castes and the Adivasis. He worked for their cause.

I join you and other leaders of the various parties in expressing my deep-felt sorrow and request you to convey our condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

MR. SPEAKER: The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

...The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Allotment of Funds for Control and Eradication of Communicable Diseases

*222. SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are laying emphasis, by providing more funds, for control and eradication of communicable diseases; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The outlays on control of communicable diseases has been progressively increased from 23.10 crores in the First Plan to Rs. 168.61 crores in the Fifth Plan.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the hon. Minister give a broad, but concrete idea as to how many persons in 1973 were affected by small-pox, TB, VD, cholera and leprosy and how many lives were claimed by all these diseases?

DR. KARAN SINGH: We are now in very early 1974 and I do not think it will be possible to give all these comprehensive figures yet for 1973. But we do have a statistical organisation which looks into this. It will take a little time before we get these figures.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask some questions which can arise out of your main question which is about the provision of funds

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Unless we have the basis for these diseases, how can we provide funds? We provide funds only on the basis of the existing diseases Therefore, I would like to know from the hon Minister what is the position of each of these diseases.

MR SPEAKER: A broad outline may be given.

DR. KARAN SINGH: In regard to malaria, as you know, there was a very significant breakthrough in dealing with this with this problem. 91 per cent of the population has so far been evaluated in depth and is being generally covered by the programme, but nine per cent still remains. Malaria disease, as you know, is beginning to come back in some areas, because the mosquito is getting the immunity.

Small-pox is definitely coming under control, and we hope that in the course of the fifth five year Plan, small-pox will be totally eradicated. If we can do that—this will interest the House—it will be the first time in the history of the human race that the disease will actually have been abolished from this land. Small-pox now exists only in four countries of the world.

It is a very long story, and I am not sure whether the hon. Member would like me to go through each disease.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister give a broad idea as to when exactly, in which year, each one of these diseases will be eradicated or at least will be brought under full control?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The efforts at eradication basically are towards small-pox and malaria. The other diseases cannot be eradicated as far as the present state of scientific knowledge goes. All that we can do is to fight a constant battle to get them under control.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, I am not asking for the details of the fifth Plan. But this year, Calcutta and the surrounding areas have been declared as epidemic areas affected by small-pox. I want to know whether the Minister is aware of it and whether any special provision has been made for these areas where hundreds of people are now dying of small-pox?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Yes, Sir. U.P. West Bengal, Bihar and M.P. are the four States where Small-pox is very endemic and we have made special provision for that. Our teams have gone out from the Centre and we are in close touch with the State Governments who administer the schemes. We are providing whatever assistance we can to meet them. The international agency, W.H.O. is also involved in this work against small-pox.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: How much funds have been allotted for the eradication of leprosy and is it a fact that the incidence of leprosy is high in certain hilly areas in U.P. and Himachal Pradesh? If so, has the Government made any special allocation to meet this menace?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Provision for leprosy in the Fifth Plan is just over Rs. 10 crores; it is a special provision. We estimate that about 31 lakh people in India suffer from this disease and 25 per cent of them are of the infectious type. It is a serious health problem and we are deeply concerned about this. There is therefore the National Leprosy Control Board which is entirely sponsored by the Centre which is dealing specifically with this problem.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: I asked for U.P. and Himachal Pradesh.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Wherever there is this disease, for that this is the provision.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Which are the communicable diseases listed for which funds are provided for and may I know whether goitre which is also a communicable disease, is included in the list?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Communicable diseases which we had listed are: Malaria, Small-pox, leprosy, Tuberculosis, V.D., cholera and Trachoma and Filaria. Goitre is not considered a communicable disease in that sense, although it is.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: The hon. Minister has given the news that small-pox will be completely eradicated. Is he aware that in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the last year, there has been an outbreak of small-pox twice? If so what are the reasons and how is this to be met?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I am aware of the fact that there has been an unfortunate outbreak of small-pox in Jammu and Kashmir. We sent a study team from the Centre to investigate this and they are in touch with the State Government; necessary measures are being taken.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : श्रीमन्, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में यह चिंता प्रकट की गई कि मलेरिया के मच्छर भारत में सब से पावरफुल हैं और वह 500 मील तक की यात्रा कर सकते हैं, यह तो चिंता उन्होंने प्रकट की कि समस्या के समाधान में भारत के पावरफुल मच्छर बाधक हैं, तो मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस संबंध में आप ने पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या प्राविधान किया है जिस की वजह से उन की पावर को समाप्त किया जाय और एक देश से दूसरे देश में न जा सकें और किसी को हानि न पहुंचा सकें?

साथ ही यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि कम्युनिकेबिल डिजीजेज में क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रिसर्च में यह पाया गया है कि कैंसर भी कम्युनिकेबिल है? अगर है, तो इस संबंध मे क्या प्राविधान किया है?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मलेरिया के जो मच्छर हैं हमारे ऐंटी मलेरिया कैम्पेन के कारण खत्म हो चुके है लेकिन उन में पुनः जान आ गई है, वह रेजिस्टेंट हो गये हैं, इसलिए जो माननीय पांडे जी कह रहे हैं उड़ान की बात उन्होंने फिर से उड़ान आरंभ की है तो हम भी यत्न कर रहे हैं कि किसी तरह से उन को पूरा समाप्त किया जाय।

जहां तक कैंसर का प्रश्न है, यह अभी साबित नहीं हुआ कि कैंसर कम्युनिकेबिल है।

Cancer research is in a very exciting state, in a fronter stage all over the world. It has not been proved that it is communicable. On whether it is a virus and how it can be treated a lot of research is going on abroad and in our country. We will certainly take full advantage of any breakthrough in cancer research.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: There is one doctor who has done some research and has come to the conclusion that it is a communicable disease I wanted to know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to that.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: The Tamil Nadu Government have set up 10 leprosy homes at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs each and we have good response. We collect people with leprosy and other diseases and give them good treatment. We also give them opportunity to work. Have the Central Government any such programmes in other States?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Yes, Sir. Under the National Leprosy Control Programme in the Fifth Plan it is prorosed to cover the entire endemic population by the establishment of 140 control units, 116 subsidiary and 7,160 sub-centres. So, what we are trying to do is to cover the entire endemic population so that as soon as there is any hint or the first signs of leprosy, treatment is started. Leprosy can be treated and can be fully cured if it is started in the early period. Therefore, it is a tragedy that leprosy treatment should be started only when it becomes non-treatable. So, we have got to get the patients in the very early stages for treatment. Now drugs have been developed and we can cure that.

श्री राम धन : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने पांडे के प्रश्न के उत्तर मे यह बताया कि मलेरिया उन्मूलन करने के लिये जो छिड़काव किये गये वह प्रभावकारी साबित नही हुए और प्राय यह शिकायत मिलती है कि जो छिड़काव दवाओं के किये जाते हैं उन में विभिन्न प्रकार की मिलावट होती है। साथ ही जो चेचक के टीके लगाये जाते हैं वह भी अधिक प्रभावकारी नहीं होने क्योंकि उनकी उपयोगिता का समय बीत जाता है। तो क्या ऐसी स्थिति मे मंत्री जी कोई उपाय करेंगे कि जो दवायें दी जायें उन में कोई मिलावट न हो, और जो चेचक के टीके लगे वह पुरानी दवाओं के न लगाये जायें? इस बारे मे कोई व्यवस्था मंत्री जी करेंगे?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जाहिर है दवाओं में मिलावट बड़ी खतरनाक चीज होती है और जहां सूचना मिलती है उस के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही भी की जाती है और आगे भी करेंगे। हमारा तो

प्रयत्न रहेगा कि जो भी दवायें हों या छिड़काव हो उस में मिलावट न हो। अगर कोई ऐसी शिकायत होगी, जैसा माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं, तो हम जरूर देखेंगे।

श्री जगदीश्वर गोयल : अध्यक्ष जी, छुआछूत की बीमारी प्रायः देहातों में अधिक पायी जाती है जहां अनपढ़ लोग रहते हैं, अशिक्षित लोग रहते हैं और उन बीमारियों से पीड़ित लोगों को अलग नहीं रखा जाता है जिस से अधिक बीमारियां फैलती हैं, जैसे मलेरिया और चेचक। तो इस संबंध में शासन ने क्या व्यवस्था की है क्योंकि इस संबंध में देहातों में लोगों को जानकारी भी नहीं रहती है और आप के विभाग के लोग भी नहीं जाते हैं। जो टीम जाती है वह देहातों में नहीं पहुंचती है जिस की वजह से बीमारी अधिक फैलती है। तो उस की रोकथाम के लिये आप क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं और क्या आप धनराशि भी बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं और उस बढ़े हुए पैसे पर अस्पताल भी बनाने जा रहे हैं जिस से लोगों को अधिक लाभ और जानकारी हो सके ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : ग्रामीण चिकित्सा का प्रश्न बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। दुर्भाग्य से इस समय तक हमें जो चिकित्सा मिलती है वह शहरों में मिलती है। लेकिन अब हमारी यह योजना है कि पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम प्रत्येक गांव में पहुंचे। प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटर हो, उस के बाद सब सेंटर हों। हर दस हजार की आबादी के लिए एक सेंटर हो ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के, विशेषकर जो दूरदराज के इलाके हैं, वहां के लोगों तक हम पहुंच सकें। अगली पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हमारा विशेष प्रयत्न होगा कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हमारी चिकित्सा सुविधा बढ़े।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना में 10 करोड़ रुपया खर्च के लिये रखा गया है और 31 लाख लोग इस के प्रभावित हैं। क्या यह बात सही है कि इस से वही लोग अधिक प्रभावित हैं जो गंदी बस्तियों और देहातों में रहते हैं, जहां ठीक प्रकार से चिकित्सा सुविधा नहीं मिल पाती? आज देहातों में जो 80 प्रतिशत जनता रहती है उन में से केवल 30 प्रतिशत लोगों को सहायता मिलती है, बाकी 50 प्रतिशत लोग इस से अछूते बचे हुए हैं, उन को इस का लाभ नहीं मिलता। इस रुपए का लाभ गंदी बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों को अधिक मिले इस के लिये क्या कोई योजना बनाई गई है?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अभी मैं ने उत्तर में यही बातें कही थीं। हम इस चीज को स्वीकार करते हैं कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जितनी चिकित्सा सुविधायें होनी चाहियें उतनी नहीं पहुंच रही हैं। इसके लिए हमारा विशेष प्रयत्न होगा कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हम चिकित्सा सुविधायें ले जायें। पिछले माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैंने यही कहा था।

Statement

Strike by Pharmacists in Government Organisations in Delhi

*223. DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pharmacists serving in Government organisations in Delhi went on strike from 11th February. 1974 for better pay ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the nature of their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. They were on strike on the 11th and 12th February, 1974.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Demands of the Pharmacists.	Action taken thereon
1	2
(1) Pharmacists to be declared as technical and all pharmacists should be granted the scale of pay of Rs. 425-700.	(1) As this involves modification of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, the matter has been aken up with the appropriate authorityt or approval.
(2) Selection grade to be raised to 20%	(2) -do-

1	2
(3) Separate higher scale for Pharmacists/ Store-keeper-cum-clerk.	(3) The matter is under consideration.
(4) Channels of promotion to be enlarged.	(4) Necessary changes have been made in the Recruitment Rules for the posts of Assistant Store Superintendent/Store Superintendent making the pharmacists eligible for promotion to these posts.
(5) Handling or dealing of drugs by Pharmacists only under provision, of Pharmacy Acts, 1948 and Drugs Act, 1940.	(5) The legal position is under examination.

DR. RANEN SEN: From the statement, it is clear that after the strike was over or during the course of the strike, certain discussions had taken place as a result of which certain actions have been taken or proposed to be taken. May I know whether before the strike took place, the Government considered the demands put forward by the Pharmacists and, if not, why the Government was completely deaf to the demands put by them?

DR. KARAN SINGH: In fact, prolonged talks were held with the Pharmacists both at the official level and then with my colleague, the Deputy Minister, Shri Kisku, and finally, I personally met them before the strike. I had a prolonged talk with them and I explained to them what they were asking for was in modification of the recommendations of the Pay Commission's recommendations and that we would take up the matter with the appropriate authorities. Unfortunately, despite these talks, they went on strike which we felt was not justified at all. After that, we again had further talks with them and, finally, the situation that I have shown in the answer emerged.

DR. RANEN SEN: In the statement, there is a mention about separate higher scale for Pharmacists/Store-keeper-*cum*-clerk and that the matter is under consideration. I quite agree that some of these matters are of a very wide nature like the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and other involvements in them. But about certain other matters like this, why this demand could not be conceded earlier? It is still kept hanging and that is why there is discontent simmering amongst the Pharmacists.

DR. KARAN SINGH: There is no intention whatsoever on our part to keep anything unnecessarily pending. In fact, I am very keen that all pending matters should be settled. However, in matters like this, which involve changes in the Recruitment Rules or changes in procedures, it does take a certain amount of time. I can assure the hon. Member that as far as my Ministry is concerned, we are actively pursuing all these matters.

Handing over of National Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta, to a private Enterprise

*225. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to hand over the Government controlled National Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta, to a private enterprise;

(b) whether the Ministry has got any memorandum from any organisation requesting the Central Government to enquire into corruption and nepotism that prevailed in the institute before it was taken over by the Government; and

(c) the present financial and administrative conditions of the said college and hospital?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The State Government of West Bengal is in full control of financial and administrative matters relating to the institution.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: The hon. Minister has said 'No' in reply to (a) and (b). There is a powerful force working to hand over the institution to vested interests, but only because a section of Congressmen are opposed to it, it has not yet been done There have been persistent reports in the local newspapers that medicines and instruments are stolen from the College and Hospital and there is corruption all round. Will the Minister order a probe into the entire matter?

DR KARAN SINGH: We have checked up with the West Bengal Government and they have told us that there is no plan to hand it over to a private institution. We have also not received any such complaint. This is a hospital entirely under the control of the West Bengal Government. If there is any complaint, I think it should be directed to that Government.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: In reply to (c) the Minister has said that the State Government of West Bengal is in full control of administrative and financial matters relating to the institution. But there is a report that, after they have taken over the institution, the financial and administrative conditions have deteriorated too much. What do you propose to do in that regard?

DR. KARAN SINGH : Firstly, as I said, no such report has come to my notice. Secondly, if such a report does come to my notice, I will pass it on to the State Government under whose control this hospital is.

DR. RANEN SEN: In view of the fact that this institution has got a very glorious past record—it was started during the days of non-cooperation movement and Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das and other great leaders of Bengal were associated with this institution particularly—and in view of the fact that there have been serious complaints about certain irregularities taking place in the hospital and also in the institution and the West Bengal Government has not thought it fit to go into those charges of irregularities, may I ask the hon. Minister here whether—particularly in view of the glorious part—he would try to go a little deep into it and find out whether there is any truth in whatever charges are hurled against the present management?

DR. KARAN SINGH: No, Sir. I have no intention of interfering in a matter which is entirely within the competence of the State Government. As I said, I have not received any such report, and health and education being entirely a State subject if there is any such report, it should be directed to the State Government

मुद्रास्फीति प्रभाव-युक्त बचत बान्डों को जारी करना

*227. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) निरन्तर मूल्य वृद्धि और रुपये के मूल्य में गिरावट के कारण कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि के मूल्य में भी आनुपातिक गिरावट आई है,

(ख) इस बारे में कर्मचारियों के हितों संरक्षण के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मुद्रास्फीति प्रभाव-युक्त बचत बांडों के जारी किये जाने के सुझाव की ओर दिलाया गया है, और

(घ) यदि हां तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The decline in the value of the rupee has affec-

ted the economy of the country as a whole. However, it may be stated that the interest credited to the accounts of the members of the Employees' Provident Fund has steadily increased from 3.15% for the year 1962-63 to 6% for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74. The question of improving the rate of interest still further is under the consideration of the Government. Besides, it is also proposed to liberalise the current investment pattern with a view to ensuring the maximum rate of interest to the members on their provident fund accumulations

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : यह सवाल इसके पूर्व एक बार यहां पर आया था और उस समय जवाब देते समय मंत्री महोदय ने यह बतलाया था कि:

> "This affects the economy in general and no remedial action can be taken in respect of provident fund savings alone."

किन्तु आज के उत्तर में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि उस दृष्टि से सूद की मात्रा 1962-63 के लिये 3.75 प्रतिशत से 1972-73 और 1973-74 के लिये 6 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ा दी है, और आगे भी बढ़ाने का विचार कर रहे है। किन्तु उस समय जो कहा गया था कि यह अकेले इसके लिये नहीं किया जायेगा तो आज जो बढ़ा है उस का कारण यह है कि आज प्राविडेंट फंड के बारे में इतनी अनियमितायें चलती हैं जिस में श्रमिक घाटे में रहता है। आज के बढ़ते हुए दाम और घटते हुए रुपये के मूल्य की कैंची में जो वह पकड़ा हुआ है उस से उसको बचाने के लिये हमने इस बात को जानने की कोशिश की थी कि क्या इन्फ्लेशन प्रूफ रेजिस्टेंट सेविंग बांड जारी करने का सुझाव है। जितनी बचत वह करता जायेगा वह उस को निवृत्ति होने पर पूरी मात्रा में मिले इस दृष्टि से यह सवाल किया था। सूद की मात्रा आगे चल कर बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जायेगी या नहीं के इस बारे में क्या मंत्री महोदय खास तौर से बतलायेंगे ताकि बढ़ते हुए क्रय मूल्य और घटते हुए रुपये के दाम की कैंची में पकड़ा हुआ श्रमिक कुछ आश्वस्त हो सके।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : श्रीमन् हमारे सामने ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है कि हम कोई इन्फ्लेशन रेसिस्टेंट बांड इस्यू करें।

श्री जगन्नाथ रावजोशी : रुपये के मूल्य में निरंतर गिरावट के कारण देश में एक अविश्वास का वातावरण पैदा होता जा रहा है, क्योंकि लोगों को लगता है कि यदि वे अपना रुपया बैंकों अथवा यूनिट ट्रस्ट आदि में जमा करते हैं, तो दस बीस साल के बाद उन को आज के हिसाब से आधा पैसा मिलेगा। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि आगे चल कर वे बचत खातों में अपना रुपया जमा नहीं करायेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह इंग्लैंड में इस विषय पर विचार करने के लिए हेनरी पेज कमेटी बिठाई गई थी, क्या उसी तरह यहां भी कोई ऐसा समुचित कदम उठाया जायेगा, जिस से श्रमिकों को यह विश्वास हो कि वे किसी भी मात्रा में घाटे में नहीं रहेंगे? आज भी उन को असली वेतन नहीं मिलता है, क्योंकि वह पहले ही कोरोडिड हो गया है। काम करते हुए भी उन को असली वेतन न मिले, और निवृत्त होते समय भी उन को अपने श्रम के अनुसार पूरा लाभ न हो, यह ठीक नहीं है। क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई कमेटी बिठाकर इस बारे में कोई ठोस कदम उठायेंगे?

बालगोविन्द वर्मा : खाली एम्पलाईज प्राविडेंट फंड के बारे में ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं चलाई जा सकती है। देश के उन सब लोगों पर यह गुजर रही है, जिन का पैसा जमा है।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have received any demand from the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad that, keeping in view the declining value of the rupee, the workers' provident fund should be returned to the workers after the expiry of a period of twenty years, and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We have received such a demand of the workers and it is under consideration of the Government. We cannot do it all of a sudden.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : The hon. Minister has been kind enough to say that the value of the rupee is declining. My submission here is that the value of the rupee is declining at a varying rate. A rupee which can buy a kilogram of rice in Tamil Nadu cannot buy even one-fourth of a kilogram of rice in Bombay. Due to the unevenness of the suffering, what is the economic policy of the Labour Ministry to set to it that at least the misery is equitably distributed ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : As I mentioned, the economic policy is determined by the Finance Ministry. Therefore, it is better if the hon. Member directs such questions to the Finance Ministry.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : Now, the workers who are having a service of thirty years or so now, have been contributing to the provident fund since 1942-43. Since then, the value of the money has gone down considerably. In the light of that, in order to benefit the workers at the time of their retirement, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether they are going to devise some measures to see that the money value of the amount which has been accumulated in the last 30 years is not much affected.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : It is very difficult to answer the question put by the hon. Member. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member, should not make it easy. The Minister will answer.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : The rise in prices is affecting one and all. Therefore, to single out the Employees Provident Fund is not desirable.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : It is affecting the interests of the labour. It is a straight question. What is the Government in the Labour Ministry doing ?

The Labour Ministry is to protect the interests of labour; let the Labour Minister not bother about others. I want to know whether they will appoint a Committee of Members of Parliament to go into the matter, to examine how to benefit the workers at the time of their retirement.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down and give chance to others.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : There is a Board of Trustees who look after the interest of the workers and therefore to appoint a separate committee is out of the question now. They continue to look after the interests of the workers and they invest the surplus amounts in varying proportions in various categories of investments with a view to get the maximum interest. As per rules we can pay only six per cent, of interest. There are rules of the Income-tax Department and we have requested the Finance Minister to get us exemption so that a little more can be remitted to their accounts

Abolition of Contract Labour System in Rourkela Steel Plant

*228. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government assurance to abolish contract labour system has been implemented in Public Sector installations; and

(b) if so, what about its working in Rourkela Steel Plant which has Orissa's largest labour concentration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). The employment of contract labour in any process, operation or other work in any establishment is governed by the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and Rules framed thereunder which

provide for the regulation of such employment in certain establishments and for its total abolition in certain circumstances. A Joint Wage Negotiating Committee for the steel industry has concluded an agreement wherein it was agreed in principle that the industry would not employ labour through contractors or engage contractors' labour on jobs of a permanent and perennial nature. The Committee is now seized of the progress of the implementation of this agreement and it has been agreed that there should be plant level discussions on the subject. In the meantime an agreement has also been signed between the Management of the Rourkela Steel Plant and its recognised Union on the 27th July, 1973 for the abolition/regulation of contract labour. A Committee has since been constituted by the Management to implement this agreement

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : I request the hon. Minister Mr. Malaviya to reply to this question since I have asked about the Rourkela Steel Plant as part of the question. In any case I want to know from the Labour Minister this, namely, whether they will fix a target date plantwise so that we can abolish the contract labour because it is difficult to establish which work is of a parennial nature and which is of a temporary nature. The officers and the contractors are, so to say, hand-in-gloves. Therefore will the hon. Minister kindly assure the House that instead of saying that 'it is under consideration' year after year, he will fix a target date plantwise so that we can abolish this menace altogether ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : It is very difficult to fix up a date or target date plantwise. We have got a Central Advisory Board for this contract labour who go into the details and we get the advice and whenever they recommend anything, that is taken into consideration and action taken accordingly.

MR. SPEAKER : The basic question is abolition of the system of contract labour. It is not because of certain improvements. This is what he means.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : He wants that this contract labour should be abolished in all the plants, in all the public sector undertakings. We got a Central Advisory Board which continues to look after the interest of such workers and they advise us and accordingly we do it.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) : If you will permit, I will only state that it is a question of policy as to whether we are going to abolish the contract system entirely from the mines and steel mills and other undertakings. So far as I am aware, the Government have not taken any decision to abolish the contract system entirely.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : The hon. Minister is aware that there is a gulf of difference between the minimum salary fixed for labour in the Rourkela plant and the contract labour, a difference between heaven and earth. The minimum for labour is Rs. 240 and the contract labour gets hardly Rs. 120 or Rs. 130 The living condition of contract labour is absolutely deplorable, of sub human standard. I would make an appeal to the hon. Minister. When he visits the plant, will he take into consideration the conditions of this labour there and while tenders are called will he see that such rates should be fixed that the wage of contract labour will be equal to that of a worker in the steel plant, almost equal, the minimum ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : The Central Advisory Board is seized of the matter. They have made certain recommendations in which they have mentioned some of the iron ore mines. An agreement has been reached between the labour and the management in so far as the Rourkela plant is concerned. They have now decided to do away with contract labour on certain jobs. For that purpose, a committee has been appointed. It is going into details.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARRYYA : The Cabinet Minister says that Government have no such policy. But the Deputy Minister in the Labour Ministry says something else.

MR. SPEAKER : Every thing is all right. Do not create confusion about this.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : At present, what is the total number of contract labour in Rourkela and the Durgapur steel plants. He mentioned about minimum wage. He said there is an agreement and that a committee is going into the question of the wage of contract labour and there are some recommendations. What is the nature of the recommendations ? When will they be implemented regarding contract labour in the Rourkela and other steel plants ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We have got no figures regarding contract labour working in the Rourkela steel plant.

MR. SPEAKER . The exact number is not asked in the question. You can reply to the other part

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE The Minister wants that we should have vague answers.

MR. SPEAKER : No, not all. Why does Prof. Madhu Dandavate make such observations ? The question itself is vague. What should the Minister do ? He had not asked about the figures. Now he is asking him about the figures.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : The Central Advisory Board has made certain recommendations on the question of the abolition of the contract labour system. The question of abolition of contract labour system in the Rajahara group of iron ore mines under the Bhilai steel plant was considered during the first meeting of the Board but no decision could be taken for want of sufficient data. This matter was, therefore, again considered during the second meeting of the Board and the Board has recommended that progress be made in the abolition of contract system in the Rajahara group of mines in time-bound stages with the mechanisation of the mines

The second recommendation was this. The question of abolition of contract system in Bailadila iron ore project under National Mineral Development Corporation was considered at both the meetings of the Board and the Board has recommended that contract labour system properly regulated may continue upto 1976-77 in the project. The contractors should provide some concrete benefits to contract labour for the present. (*Interruptions*). First I am giving the recommendations; then I will come to the decisions.

The Board has also considered the question of abolition of contracts system in some categories of work in non-coal mines.

It has not made any recommendation in this regard. It was, however, agreed to concentrate on the limestone and dolomite mines.

And then, the question of abolition of the contract system in certain specified categories of jobs in the coal-mining industry, as recommended by the second Court of Inquiry, under the chairmanship of Shri B. N Banerji was considered.

The question of the abolition of the contract labour in the construction industry was also considered. After that,—

MR SPEAKER : He is asking a question and the information is so long.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : An agreement was reached between labour and management that the contract labour should be abolished in the Rourkela steel plant on certain jobs. In fact, a Joint Wage Negotiating Committee was appointed to go into the details and a plant level committee has been formed. They will discuss the matter with the management and they will do it according to their convenience.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. No more questions. We have not been able to cover many questions. Almost 50 minutes are over now.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : Sir, I want to put very simple question.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down. I am not allowing any more question. The questions are always very simple; not complicated.

I am not allowing any more questions. This is not the way to get the permission of the Chair. Please sit down. We have not been able to do more than four to five questions during the last 50 minutes. You want to grab the question and you do not leave it. After all, there are other Members who want to put questions.

I have been entreating him to sit down He says it will be an interesting question.

Now, Mr. P. M. Mehta.

Changes suggested by Supreme Court in Drugs and Cosmetics Act

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*229. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PIANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Supreme Court has drawn attention to lacunae in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act;

(b) if so, whether they have suggested certain changes to be undertaken; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). In a recent judgement, the Supreme Court have observed that the law relating to licensing of mobile vans and temporary distribution depots outside the place of business of a dealer is somewhat defective.

(c) Necessary action will be taken in the matter in consultation with the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Supreme Court has suggested to provide for specific licensing covering life-saving drugs in transit with adequate facilities for cold storage and air-conditioning and, if so, what measures have been taken for creating these facilities in the country ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The Judgment of the Supreme Court, to which the hon. Member refers, simply pointed out that there seemed to be a lacuna in this question of godwons and vans outside the registered place of storage We are looking into it. It may be necessary to amend the rules or it may even be necessary to amend the Act. We are studying this in the light of the judgment and whatever is necessary to be done will be done.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA . I want to know whether the Supreme Court has suggested specifically the licensing for storage of the life-saving drugs with adequate cold storage facilities and air-conditioning and, if so, what measures have been taken to provide these facilities.

DR. KARAN SINGH : The judgment is with me, but I do not think they have gone into the details of that nature, whether that type of storage is required. They only covered a broad point about the transit. What happened here was a drug was kept in transit from the manufacturing place to the godowns. That night it was raided, and the place where it was kept that night was not properly registered. So, the Supreme Court said that even vans and other places in transit should be properly licensed.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Would the Government consider referring this question to the high-power committee which is

being appointed by them to enquire into various aspects of the drug industry?

DR. KARAN SINGH : I am not aware to which committee the hon. Member is referring. But as far as my Ministry is concerned, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the rules are the operative law and we shall take necessary action under these.

West Bengal Master Plan for Rehabilitation of old Displaced Persons

*230. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the Master Plan for rehabilitation of old displaced persons, as submitted by West Bengal Government to the Union Government; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government have any immediate plan to solve all outstanding liabilities created due to influx of displaced persons in West Bengal and other States as well, beginning from the data of partition of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The migrants from former East Pakistan can be divided into two categories *viz.* old migrants (who migrated up to 31-3-1958) and new migrants (who migrated between the period 1-1-1964 and 25-3-1971). The position regarding the rehabilitation of these two categories is as follows-:—

Old Migrants :

The rehabilitation of the old migrants in States other than West Bengal was by and large completed by 1960-61. The residuary rehabilitation problem of migrants in West Bengal was assessed in 1961-62 in consultation with the Government of West Bengal and a sum of Rs. 21.88 crores was provided for further rehabilitation measures.

In September 1972, the State Government submitted a Master Plan of programmes and measures for old and new migrants from former East Pakistan in the State.

The problem of rehabilitation of migrants from former East Pakistan in West Bengal has been considered in consultation with the State Government and the Planning Commission. The Government have decided to give right and title to land, free of cost, to migrants living in Government sponsored and approved Squatter's colonies. This is expected to benefit about 1.25 lakh families. The land in rural areas will be given on free-hold basis and in urban areas on lease-hold basis with nominal ground rent.

Government have also decided to further liberalize the concession of remission of type loans granted to migrants settled in West Bengal and other States by raising the lower limit of remissible loans from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. If after such remission, there is any balance left, the amount in excess of Rs. 1,000 will also be remitted. This liberalization does not apply in the case of those families who had received land-purchase loan in urban (Municipal) areas because they would have purchased the land on free-hold basis.

New Migrants :

It is expected that by the end of the current year approximately 23,200 families will remain in camps still to be resettled. Plans for resettlement of 21,300 families during the Fifth Plan period have been formulated. Of these, 15,600 families are planned to be settled on agricultural lands and 5,700 families in non-agricultural occupations and efforts will also be continued for the rehabilitation of the remaining families. This is, however, subject to the availability of suitable lands and adequate funds.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : In the statement the hon. Minister says : "The problem of rehabilitation of migrants from former East Pakistan in West Bengal has been considered in consultation with the State Government and the Planning Commission". He has not spelt out anywhere the result of that consideration. What is the fate of the master plan for Rs. 150 crores submitted by the Government of West Bengal? What is the fate of so many recommendations submitted by the Review Committee, I think about ten, for nearly Rs. 20 crores. Will this be seriously considered and properly implemented or will this be thrown into cold storage ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The questions raised by the hon. Member and others were considered and there emerged the suggestion that the entire question of refugee rehabilitation so far as West Bengal was concerned should be looked into by the West Bengal; Government and they should provide us a plan. Accordingly they submitted a plan, which they call master plan. We have taken into consideration their recommendations and on 26th January, the hon. Member is aware that certain action was taken giving them titles to agricultural lands and homestead plots in Govt. sponsored and approved squatters' colonies in West Bengal, for others we have given remission in loans. An announcement has been made about these two. With regard to the other questions, it was decided in consultation with the Planning Commission that as far as possible they must be dovetailed into the local development plans. The idea of the Planning Commission is that they should no more be segregated as refugees ; they must be integrated into our social fabric. This has been accepted and Rs. 6 crores had been provided in the budget of Department of Rehabilitation during the Fifth Plan for the implementation of certain essential Schemes for the rehabilitation of refugees in West Bengal.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: What about the review committee recommendations ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : After the consideration of the master plan, by the end of the month the review committee will be non-functioning. When there was no plan and the centre was taking the responsibility of considering various aspects of refugee settlement in West Bengal, the review committee was set up. Their recommendations also have been taken care of by the West Bengal Government.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : There is an apparent contradiction in the Minister's reply He says there are certain continuing problems for the displaced persons from former East Pakistan and a review committee was formed and it submitted certain reports. Later on a master plan was submitted for Rs. 150 crores by the Government of West Bengal. The hon. Minister now says that certain things had been considered and it has been decided to give the title to the land.

MR. SPEAKER . What is the contradiction ?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY . Is it not a fact that in the review committee a number of suggestions were made ; that there should be industrial estates, and other facilities. Will he therefore consider the solemn pledge and assurance given at the time of Partition of the country that the grievances of all these unfortunate displaced persons would be looked into In view of that and in view of the fact that these displaced persons have not received any compensation whatsoever I would urge upon the Minister whether he would also consider implementing all the recommendations submitted by the Review Committee and also keep in mind the further problems arising out of the influx of refugees so that they could be considered immediately from year to year till they are finally disposed of.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Sir, you will see that there is no contradiction. As I said, the Master Plan is the outcome of a certain team work by the West Bengal Government, taking into consideration all the recommendations of the Review Com-

mittee. They are supposed to take full responsibility for the residuary problem. It is not correct to say that after partition nothing has been done. If necessary, I can give the figures to show how much we have spent. The people who have been benefited by this announcement is 1,25,000. So far as people outside West Bengal are concerned, that is a different question.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : The reply given by the Minister is silent about the Master Plan. In the Master Plan the State Government have categorically stated.

> "The majority of the refugee population in West Bengal live in a sub-standard condition created by unemployment, under employment or uneconomic land holdings."

The total number of the refugees given here is 58 lakhs. They have demanded Rs. 150 crores. The Minister is aware that in my representation, I told them that even this Rs. 150 crores is inadequate to liquidate the problem of refugee rehabilitation and to that representation I have received replies from the Minister and also the Planning Commission. In reply to a supplementary the hon. Minister has just now stated that Government have decided that the refugees will no longer be considered as refugees and that they will be integrated with the rest of the people of West Bengal. Does it not mean that you are completely shirking the responsibility of the rehabilitation of these 58 lakhs of refugees, the majority of whom are living in sub-standard conditions ?

The measures announced by the Minister in this statement do not mean much. He says that they will be given title to the hand which they were in possession of since 1947. The situation will not change by merely giving them title to the land. Secondly, you talk of remission of the loans. But what about the economic rehabilitation of lakhs and lakhs of unemployed refugees ? Nothing has been done for them. So, I want to know whether the Central Government have decided to completely abandon the responsibility for the rehabilitation of these refugees, which is a very serious problem.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I would again like to clarify that the West Bengal Chief Minister had discussions with me as well as with the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and it is only after that that this scheme was evolved. There is no question of shirking any responsibility. Priority was given to those who were having possession of land but no title. That was confirmed. What has been decided upon is that all the schemes will be dovetailed with the development plans of the West Bengal Government and appropriate steps for financing them will be taken by the Planning Commission, after considering each plan. So, there is no question of shirking responsibility.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : As against Rs. 150 crores suggested by the State Government or the Master Plan in the Fifth Plan, you have sanctioned Rs. 6 crores. Does it not show that you have completely abandoned your responsibility ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The figures mentioned in the plan have no relevance because when we discussed the entire issue of settlement our object was to give all the refugees a sense of belonging and integration with the social fabric, as I have mentioned in my statement. Secondly, there is no point in bandying about this figure of Rs. 150 crores. Whatever may be necessary for this scheme will be taken care of within the framework of the development plans of West Bengal.

Written answers to Questions

भोले भाले आदिवासियों की नसबन्दी

*221. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भोले-भाले आदिवासियों की जबर्दस्ती और सब प्रकार का लालच देकर नसबंदी की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) ऐसी रिपोर्टें निराधार पाई गई हैं।

(ख) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने वाली ऐजेंसियों पर बार-बार इस बात पर जोर डाला गया है कि परिवार नियोजन को शैक्षिक और प्रेरणाकारी प्रयत्नों के माध्यम से बिना किसी दबाव के पूर्णतया स्वैच्छिक आधार पर अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

Pak proposal for talks on Pak P.O.Ws. trial issue

*224. SHRI B. S. BHAURA :

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan wanted to take up trial of Pak. P.O.Ws. issue with Government of India ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) According to the Delhi Agreement the question of 195 prisoners of war required by Bangladesh for trials is to be discussed and settled in a tripartite meeting between Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. With Pakistan's recognition of Bangladesh recently, the holding of this tripartite meeting has become possible. In consultation with the Governments of Bangladesh and Pakistan it has been agreed that this tripartite meeting will be held in New Delhi on 5th April 1974.

Strike in Cochin Port

*226. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cochin Port had a labour strike recently ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Yes Sir, there was a strike from 10th February 1974 to 18th February, 1974.

(b) The strike was in protest against disciplinary action taken against dock workers for adopting 'go-slow' from 8-2-74 and declaration of emergency in Cochin Port with effect from 14-2-74.

Routing of appointments to private and public sectors through employment exchanges

*232. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Governments want appointments to private and public sectors organisations to be routed through employment exchanges ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Suggestions to this effect have been received from some of the State Governments.

(b) In so far as the Central Government establishments are concerned, recruitment to posts (except those filled through the Union Public Service Commission and other similar agencies) is required to be made through the Employment Service. In case of Central Public Sector Undertakings all posts carrying a salary below Rs. 500/- per month are required to be filled through the Employment Service.

Similar instructions have been issued by some of the State Governments making it obligatory for the establishments under them to recruit their staff through Employment Service. The remaining States have been requested to follow the same procedure.

The question of making recruitment through Employment Exchanges compulsory in case of private sector is under study.

Compensation to Indians repatriated from Burma

*233. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Burmese Government have agreed to give compensation to persons of Indian origin who were forced to leave that country without their belongings;

(b) the nature of compensation agreed to be given ; and

(c) whether the same is considered adequate and if not, whether Government propose to pursue this matter further with the Burmese Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) On December 6, 1973, the Burmese Government issued a Notification providing for compensation in respect of the national and foreign-owned enterprises nationalised under the Burmese Nationalisation Law, 1963 and the Socialist Economic System Establishment Law, 1965

(b) According to the Notification compensation will be paid for buildings (which are being used by the Government), machinery, furniture, office fittings, vehicles and other commodities nationalised. In respect of the buildings which are not being used by the Government legal ownership title will be returned to the owners. Similarly, cash and bank balances nationalised will be refunded to the owners after deduction of taxes etc. Compensation not exceeding Kyats 10,000 will be paid in lump-sum. In respect of the compensation exceeding Kyats 10,000, a sum of Kyats 10,000 will be paid as the first instalment and the balance will be given in the form of Government Security Bonds which will bear no interest.

(c) The Burmese Government has constituted a Board for assessment of compensation in respect of the properties concerned. The question of the adequacy of the compensation will arise only after the decision of the Board is known. The Government of Indian are in touch with the Government of Burma on this matter.

Air Force build up by Islamic Countries

*234. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is watching the situation arising from the Air Force build up in Islamic countries ;

(b) if so, whether this build-up has caused concern in India ; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c) Such developments, particularly when they take place in our neighbourhood, are carefully watched. These fatcors are taken note of, while planning our defence preparedness, to the extent our national priorities permit.

Strikes, go-slow and work-to-rule movements in Dhanbad coal fields

*235. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of strikes and go-slow or work-to-rule movements in the Dhanbad Coal fields during the last quarter of 1973;

(b) the reasons for such strikes, go-slow or work-to-rule movements ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to rectify the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) There were 123 cases of strikes during the last quarter of 1973. No case of go-slow or work-to-rule movement was reported to the Regional

Labour Commissioner (Central) Dhanbad during this period.

(b) These were due to inter-Union rivalry, demand for revision of Wage Board recommendations, protest against firing in Sijua and matters like dismissal, retrenchment, transfer of workers etc.

(c) These include intervention in individual cases under the Industrial Disputes Act, implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry, absorption of CRO labour and also of a large number of workmen of the contractors as regular employees of the coalmines, payment of interim increase in wages at the rate of Rs. 39/- per month or Rs 1 50 per day from 15-11-1973 etc.

Production of Aluminium

* 236 SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the output of various Aluminium plants, month-wise, between January, 1973 and January, 1974 as compared to output in these months in the previous year ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K D MALAVIYA) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library See No LT 6354/74*]

Difference in wages of male and female bidi workers

* 237. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a difference in wages of Bidi workers for male and female in certain States ; and

(b) if so, the ratio of their wages, Statewise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Payments in the bidi industry are, by and large, related to the number of bidis made (rolled) and according to the available information the notified rates do not differentiate between male and female workers.

(b) Does not arise.

Export earnings by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

* 238. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Hindustan Aeronautics regarding exports earnings during the past three years ; and

(b) the expected improvements during the coming years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) The export earnings of HAL increased from Rs. 11 27 lakhs in 1971-72 to Rs. 19.89 lakhs in 1972 73 and are expected to reach Rs. 32 lakhs in 1973-74 The exports during 1974-75 are estimated at Rs 57 lakhs The bulk of the export earnings is from overhaul and repair of engines for foreign customers Components of aeroengines and helicopters are also being exported Plans are in hand to further diversify and increase exports.

Notification of Commissions of Senior and Junior Divisions' N.C.C. Officers in Gazette of India

239 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commissions of Senior and Junior Divisions N.C C. Officers are notified in the Gazette of India ; and

(b) if so, the authority responsible for publication of the Gazette ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Director General of National Cadet Corps.

Amendment of Iron and Steel (control) order

240. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to amend Iron and Steel (Control) Order ; and

(b) if so, the need for change and the nature of proposed amendments ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K D. MALAVIYA) (a) and (b) The steel distribution policy is constantly under review and changes are made as and when necessary, including amendments to the Iron and Steel (Control) Order

Import of Ferrous Scrap

2204 SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to allow import of ferrous scrap against export of bars for the electric arc furnace industry , and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) and (b) For better utilisation of electric furnace/re-rolling capacities Government is considering introduction of a scheme for import of ferrous scrap and export of bars and rods.

युद्ध में शहीद ए सैनिकों की पत्नियों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता

2205. **श्री गंगाचरण हीरिल** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता के लिए अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है ताकि वह युद्ध में शहीद हुए सैनिकों की पत्नियों को सहायता के लिए शुरू की गई अपनी योजनाओं को पूरा कर सके,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमन्। राज्य सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजनाओं को उनके द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है जैसा कि अन्य राज्यों में किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त (क) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता

Border Roads Organisation

2206 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether the construction work of the Border Roads Organisation is nearing completion

(b) if so, whether the Government have decided to dismantle some of the existing Task Forces and number of labourers have already been retrenched , and

(c) if so the facts thereof and the steps taken to ensure other employment opportunities to the employees who are to be retrenched from the organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) The construction work of the Border Roads Organisation is still going on

(b) and (c) No decision has been taken to disband the existing Task Forces However as a result of reorganisation of GREF, 5500 Pioneer labourers are to be reduced in a phased manner over a period of 3 years commencing from the year 1973-74. This will involve actual retrenchment of 1000 Pioneers annualy the remaining being adjusted against normal wastages

Every effort is being made to find alternative employment in consultation with Director General (Employment & Training) as well as Directtor General Resettlement and Ministry of Home Affairs and other Agencies who employ labour for construction work.

मध्य प्रदेश में औषधियों की कमी का अनुमान

2207. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में आवश्यक औषधियों की कमी के बारे में कोई अनुमान लगाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) : (क) और (ख) राज्यों में औषधियों की सप्लाई की स्थिति को राज्य के औषधि नियंत्रक देखते हैं। औषधियों की कमी के मामलों की सूचना राज्य के औषधि नियंत्रक भारत के औषधि नियंत्रक को देते हैं जो सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के साथ इस मामले को उठाते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के अस्पतालों में 'अनेस्थेटिक ईथर' की कमी भारत के औषधि नियंत्रक के ध्यान में फरवरी, 1974 में लायी गई थी उन्होंने इस औषधि के निर्माता के साथ इस मामले को उठाया है जिसकी सूचना मध्य प्रदेश के औषधि नियंत्रक को दे दी गई है।

Dual Pricing System of Coal

2208. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce a dual pricing system for coal ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal-bearing area in Southern India

2209. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any belt of coal-bearing area in the Southern parts of India was found ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any study for the same ; and

(c) if not, whether a proper study and survey will be conducted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Godavari Valley coal fields in Andhra Pradesh constitute the principal coal bearing areas in Southern parts of India.

(b) Preliminary Geological Mapping of the coal fields was completed by Geological Survey of India between 1872 and 1878 followed by certain amount of exploratory drilling in Singareni field. Exploration of coal from the area commenced in 1887. Revisional surveys for perspective planning of the area were conducted by G.S.I based on which the department completed regional exploration by drilling in eight blocks during 1964 to 1971 and is currently engaged for regional survey by drilling in Godavari Khani (Ramagundam) area from 1970 onwards. The newly formed Mineral Exploration Corporation has also taken up detailed exploration programme in the Tekmatla Area.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to increase Railway Coach and Wagon manufacturing capacity during 1974-79

2210. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the railway coach and wagon manufacturing capacity in the country during 1974-79 ; and

(b) the salient features of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The manufacturing capacity available in the country, if properly activated, should prove adequate to meet the needs of the country during the Fifth Plan period.

Coverage under E.P.F. of Industrial Units in Kerala

2211. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of industrial units in the State of Kerala covered under the Employees Provident Funds Act and the total number of employees admitted to the Provident Fund membership in these units; and

(b) the total number of industrial units and employees not yet covered under this scheme and the steps taken to cover these units and workers under this act ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated that the information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Family Planning Programme for Kerala

2212. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to intensify the family planning programme in the State of Kerala in the light of the encouraging results achieved by that State during the past years in this field ; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of the programme included in the Fifth Plan to be implemented in that State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) : (a) The family planning programme in Kerala State will be stepped up during the Fifth Plan in keeping with the general objective of intensifying the Family Planning efforts throughout the country.

(b) A statement indicating the brief outline of the Programme is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Brief outline of the Family Planning Programme included in the Fifth Plan for the State of Kerala

1. The following targets under various methods of Family Planning for the Fifth Plan have been adopted.

Sterilization	6,25,000
IUD Insertions ...	2,30,000
Users of Conventional Contraceptives ...	Starting with 80,000 in the 1st year of the Plan to be raised to 1,50,000 in the last year of the Plan.

2. Continuance of State Family Planning Bureau and State Secretariat Cell. District Family Planning Bureau and existing Urban and Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres and establishment of 3 additional Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres and one district bureau.

3. Continuance of 8 post-Partum centres and establishment of 3 additional centres.

4. Continuance of Intensive District Programme.

5. Continuance of 2 Regional Family Planning Training Centres, 5 A.N.M. Training Centres and 2 LHV Training Centres.

6. Training of Dais, Homoeopaths and Practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine in Family Planning Methods.

7. M.C.H.

i. Immunisation of 36 lakh infants and pre-school age children with DPT ;

ii. Immunisation of 14 lakh expectant mothers against tetanus.

iii. Immunisation of 16.50 lakh school-going children between 6-11 years of age with DPT :

iv. Prophylaxis for 30 lakh mothers and children against nutritional anaemia.

v. Nutritional programme for 49 lakh children for control of blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency.

7 Continuance of the Demographic Research Centre

8 Intensification of Mass Education and Motivational programme and supply of Nirodh and Conventional Contraceptives

Repatriates from Sri Lanka

2213 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the total number of persons repatriated to India so far under the agreements reached between the Governments of India and Sri Lanka and the number of persons expected to be repatriated this year and

(b) whether Government propose to speed up the repatriation process and if so the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G VENKATSWAMY) (a) and (b) 1 26,569 Sri Lanka repatriates have arrived in India up to 23rd February 1974 After discussion between the Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka in April 1973 it was agreed that the rate of repatriation would be progressively increased by 10 per cent each year over the figure of 35 000 contemplated in the Indo Ceylon Agreement, 1964 On this basis it is estimated that about 42 000 persons could be repatriated to India during the year 1974

Observance of shop hours in Delhi

2214 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the opening and closing hours of shops fixed by the Administration in the Capital are not strictly adhered to

(b) if so the reasons thereof and the action taken against the offenders during the last three months ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) . (a) and (b). There is a certain amount of violation of the opening and closing hours of shops but considering that more than 1,90,000 shops and establishments are registered under the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954, the violation cannot be said to be unduly large To check the violation of timings, checking is done by the Delhi Administration through Inspectors, Officers and squads. About 3000 prosecutions were launched for violation of timings during the last 3 months ie December, 1973 to February, 1974 In November, 1973, a special drive was also arranged for a fortnight to check violations through special squads headed by senior officers

Mini-planes for Civil and Military

2215 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the increasing demand for Mini Planes with the capacity for 10 to 15 passengers both in the civil and Military quarters

(b) if so whether Government have any plan for the manufacture of these planes ,

(c) if so whether Government have considered this question during 1973 , and

(d) whether any decision has been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) to (b) An initial market for this type of aircraft has revealed only a limited requirement The feasibility of indigenous design and development of such an aircraft is under consideration It is too early at this stage to give any details

Posts of Chairman lying vacant in Public Sector Undertakings

2216 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the names of the Public Sector Undertakings in which the posts of Chairman are lying vacant at present and the

period for which they have been lying vacant in each case;

(b) the reasons for not filling up the posts and

(c) the likely dates by which these posts would be filled up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Among the Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Heavy Industry, only the post of part time Chairman, Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. is at present lying vacant since 31st October, 1973. A suitable person for the post is being selected and a decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Ratio of Promotions and Direct Recruitment to Indian Foreign Service

2217. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total sanctioned strength of the Indian Foreign Service as on the 1st January, 1974 :

(b) the number of posts which are lying vacant at present, and

(c) the ratio of the posts filled up annually through promotions to that filled by direct recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) (i) Indian Foreign Service	505
(ii) Indian Foreign Service (B)	2,552
TOTAL	3,057
(b) (i) Indian Foreign Service	96
(ii) Indian Foreign Service (B)	125
TOTAL	221

(c) *Indian Foreign Service*:

(i) Recruitment to the Junior Scale of Indian Foreign Service is made on regular annual basis through the combined competitive examination held by the U.P.S.C. for the IAS AND IFS.

(ii) Apopintments to the Senior Scale of Indian Foreign Service are made by promotion from among officers in the Junior Scale except that 15 per cent of the posts are filled by promotion from among officers of Grade I of the Indian Foreign Service (b)

(iii) All posts above Senior Scale in the IFS are filled by promotion only.

Indian Foreign Service (B)

(iv) *Grade I of General Cadre* : All posts in this grade are filled by promotion only.

(v) *Integrated Grade II & III of General Cadre* : 66-2/3 per cent by promotion from Grade IV of IFS (B) and 33-1/3 per cent by direct recruitment on the results of an open competitive examination held by the U.P.S.C.

(vi) *Grade IV of General Cadre* : 25 per cent by promotion from Grade V of IFS (B) and 75 per cent by direct recruitment on the results of an open competitive examination held by the U.P.S.C.

(vii) *Grade V of General Cadre* : All posts in this grade are filled by promotion only.

(viii) *Grade VI of General Cadre* : 90 per cent of the vacancies on the basis of competitive examination held by the Secretariat Training School and 10 per cent of the vacancies by promotion from Class IV employees of this Ministry.

(ix) *Selection Grade of Stenographers' Sub-Cadre* : All posts in this grade are filled by promotion only.

(x) *Grade I of Stenographers' Sub-Cadre* : All posts in this grade are filled by promotion only.

(xi) *Grade II of Stenographers' Sub-Cadre* : 37-1/2 per cent by promotion from Grade III of SSC of IFS (B) and

62-1/2 by direct recruitment on the results of an open competitive examination held by the U.P.S.C.

(xii) *Grade III of Stenographers' Sub-Cadre* : All posts in this grade are filled by promotion only.

Memorandum regarding covering of M/s. Darabashaw B. Cursetjee and Sons, Bombay under E.P.F. Act, 1952

2218. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4614 on the 13th December, 1973 regarding Memorandum regarding covering of M/s. Darabashaw B. Cursetjee and Sons, Bombay under E. P. F. Act, 1952 and state :

(a) whether the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Maharashtra has given his opinion regarding the memorandum received about Messers Darabashaw B. Cursetjee and Sons, Bombay which is not covered under the E.P.F. Act, 1952 ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that the main activities of the establishment at Bombay are stevedoring, loading and unloading of ships and Dhubhasi (Supply of provisions to the Ship) which do not come under the purview of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 at present. Hence the establishment could not be covered by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Maharashtra. However, the establishment is being persuaded to give the benefit of provident fund to the employees voluntarily under Section 1(4) of the said Act.

Palestinian Students attack on Arab League consulate office in Delhi

2219. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any diplomatic action in regard to the attack on the Arab League Consulate Office in Delhi by Palestinian students, and if so, the nature thereof ; and

(b) whether the present incident has revealed the inadequacy of present security arrangements and if so, the steps contemplated to strengthen it further ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Arab League did not ask for any "diplomatic action" in this respect and none was considered necessary.

(b) The present arrangements for the security of foreign Missions in India are adequate.

Steel Strategy

2220. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of Industry of Karnataka has questioned the wisdom in expanding the existing steel plants when they had not achieved their rated capacities;

(b) whether he has also stated that the planners of steel strategy at the Centre should also examine the setting up of new steel plants in the South where many places were ideally suited for the purpose ;

(c) whether Government consider that the delay in progress of the proposed Vijayanagar and other steel plants in the South had worsened the position with growing cost and present oil crisis ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). The reference is presumably to the observations made by the Minister for Industries, Government of Karnataka, while inaugurating the Seminar on Alloy Steel Industry in India, at Bangalore on the 4th February, 1974, when he had referred to the expansion of existing steel plants which had

not been able to achieve rated capacities. He had also referred to the need for expeditious completion of the Southern Steel Plants.

(c) and (d). The phasing of construction of the three new steel plants is dependent on the availability of funds. It is realised that delays in implementation will entail cost escalation and every effort will be made to commission these projects expeditiously, consistent with the availability of resources.

पश्चिम जर्मनी में भारतीय डाक्टर

2221. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** . क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार पश्चिमी जर्मनी स्थित अपने दूतावास से यह जानकारी एकत्रित करेगी कि पश्चिम जर्मनी में कितने भारतीय डाक्टर हैं ,

(ख) क्या सरकार विदेशों मे रह रहे तथा कार्य कर रहे भारतीय डाक्टरो को यहा वापस बुलाने तथा उन्हे रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके तथ्य क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय मे उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) : (क) एक जनवरी, 1972 को पश्चिम जर्मनी मे भारतीय डाक्टरो की संख्या 124 थी ।

(ख) जी नही ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

अमरीका में भारत-मूलक लोग

2222. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अमरीका स्थित अपने दूतावास से यह जानकारी एकत्रित करेगी कि अमरीका में कितने भारत-मूलक लोग रह रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह)

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संघों द्वारा अपनी सदस्यता का सत्यापन

2223. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या श्रम मंत्री केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संघो द्वारा अपनी सदस्यता के सत्यापन के बारे में 22 नवम्बर, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1690 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जिन संगठनो ने सरकार को ब्योरा नहीं दिया उन्होंने ब्योरा न देने के क्या कारण बताये हैं; और

(ख) जांच मे विलम्ब के क्या कारण है तथा इस सम्बन्ध मे जांच कब कराई जा रही है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) (क) अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस ने यह बताया है कि उसकी सामान्य परिषद ने 31-12-72 की स्थिति वाले सदस्य संख्या के सामान्य सत्यापन मे भाग न लेने का निर्णय इस आधार पर किया है कि "यह सदस्य बनाने के असमान अधिकारो पर आधारित है—एक केन्द्र को तो कारखानो मे प्रवेश करने का हक प्राप्त है और अन्यो को ऐसे हक प्राप्त नही हैं और यह कि चूंकि नए "औद्योगिक संबंध विधेयक" मे विलम्ब हो गया है ऐसा कोई कारण नही है कि सत्यापन के उस पुराने तरीके का पुन आरम्भ किया जाए जिसे कई वर्षों तक स्थगित कर दिया गया था ।

हिन्द मजदूर सभा ने मुख्य श्रमायुक्त के उस पत्र का अभी तक कोई उत्तर नही दिया है जिसमे 31-12-72 की स्थिति के अनुसार दावा की गई सदस्य-संख्या संबंधी आंकडे और उससे सम्बद्ध यूनियनो के अन्य विवरण मांगे गए है।

(ख) यह सारा मामला विचाराधीन है ।

मध्य प्रदेश की कपड़ा मिलों में परिवार पेंशन योजना

2124. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की कपड़ा मिलो मे ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होने 31 अक्तूबर,

Grade III Stenographers working in Defence Ministry on loan

6401. DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHARIYA:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Stenographers grade IIII from other CSSS cadres working in the Ministry of Defence on loan basis;

(b) whether Stenographers grade III on loan to the Ministry of Defence from other cadres desiring reversion to their parent cadres have been reverted to their respective cadres;

(c) whether the Stenographers grade III on loan to the Ministry of Defence desiring absorption have been absorbed in the Ministry of Defence, if not the reasons for the delay; and

(d) whether seniority of Stenographers grade III on loan to the Ministry of Defence has been protected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Thirteen.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Stenographers Grade III on loan to the Ministry of Defence from other CSSS cadres desiring absorption have not so far been absorbed in the Ministry of Defence. the question of their absorption and Protection of senority is being considered in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and the concerned Cadre authorities.

Supply of Switchgears to foreign countries

6402. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a big export order for switchgears has recently been secured by India from some foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the value and other terms thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. a big export order for Switchgear has been secured from Cambodia.

(b) The total value of the order is Rs. 3.14 lakhs. The supply will be completed by May, 1974.

कनाडा में भारतीय डाक्टर

6403. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार कनाडा स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के माध्यम से कनाडा में रह रहे भारतीय डाक्टरों की वर्तमान संख्या का पता लगायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) : जी हां ।

केन्द्रीय श्रम संगठनों की सदस्यता की पड़ताल

6404. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय श्रम संगठनों की सदस्यता की पड़ताल प्रति दो वर्षों के बाद किया करती थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये पड़ताल कब से की गई है और क्यों ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोबिन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). 31 दिसम्बर, 1966 और 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 की सदस्यता की जांच-पड़ताले की गई थीं । 31 दिसम्बर,

December, 1973 regarding Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora and state :

(a) whether C.F.R.I. submitted any report on 28/29th November, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the ash contents volatility and fixed carbon of coal of two seams xiii and xv their expected grades ; and

(c) whether a senior mining engineer and an ex-Director had given indication to the above in their Technical Report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). No report on analysis of Seams XIII and XV of New Dharmaband Colliery was received by Coal Board from CFRI in November, 1971.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Minister's visits abroad and expenditure incurred

2230. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the foreign countries visited by him during the last one year and the expenditure incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

Countries visited :—

Burma, Syria, Iraq, German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Iran, Canada, Algeria, U.S.A., Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Bhutan.

Expenditure :—

Rs. 2,71,000 (approximate)

Non-Supply of Complete Machinery by Russian Company to H.E.C. Ranchi

2231. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Russian Company has not supplied the entire machinery required for the rated capacity and full production of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Kanchi which has been recently detected by the Management from the papers of the scheme available with them ;

(b) whether Government propose to ask the U.S.S.R. Government for compensation of the losses incurred so far by the Heavy Engineering Corporation and recover the same from their dues ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Soviet collaborators have supplied the entire equipment for HMBP in conformity with the Detailed Project Report. On account of the modifications in the product-mix of the plant and the assessment that the installed machining capacity is likely to prove inadequate, the additional requirements of balancing facilities are being determined in consultation with National Industrial Development Corporation and the Soviet experts.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Degree College and Secondary Schools at Bokaro Steel City

2232. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Planning Minister had agreed to open a degree college and a number of secondary Schools at Bokaro Steel City, on the inaugration day of the Steel Melting Shop of B.S.L. ; and

(b) if so, by which date the College would be opened and the number of Secondary Schools ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) Such a demand was placed before the Minister of Planning on January 31, 1974 by some of the Labour Unions of Bokaro. The Minister had said that the proposal would be sympathetically examined.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Education. Bokaro Steel Ltd. are also in touch with the Government of Bihar for starting a Degree College at Bokaro Steel City.

Production loss to Public and Private Sector, Steel Plants due to Railway trouble

2233. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Public and Private sector steel plants incurred heavy production loss due to the recent Railway troubles in the country ; and

(b) if so, the amount of the losses in tonnage and price, be stated Plant-wise and the action Government propose to take to avoid such losses in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aggregate production of ingot steel from the five major steel plants in the public and private sectors during the months of January and February, 1974, fell short of the targets for these months by about 2,79,000 tonnes. Since production in an integrated steel plant is dependent on a number of factors, it is difficult to quantify precisely the loss of production (or the value of production lost) directly attributable to the dislocation caused on account of Railway troubles, though this was the main factor.

Dealership for Scooters Manufactured by Scooters India Limited, Lucknow

2234. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give dealership to private parties or will have their own sales agencies throughout the country, for the scooters manufactured by Scooters India Limited Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the same proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). According to the scheme prepared by Scooter India Ltd., the retail outlets which will be established in the various parts of the country will be managed by engineer-managers who will be recruited from among unemployed engineers. The engineer-manager will be paid a commission on sales which, after meeting the expenses of managing the show-room and the service centre, will provide a net monthly income to him of about Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 1,500/-. Efforts is to harmonize adequate and prompt after-sales with gainful employment of engineers.

Alleged discrimination by Primary Producers of Aluminium in supplies of Aluminium

2235. DR MAHIPATRAY MEHTA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Primary Producers of Aluminium are discriminating in supplies of Commercial Grade Aluminium to the Secondary Manufacturers of Aluminium ;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the deliberate policy of some of the Primary Producers to cut down supplies to selected Secondary Manufacturers of Aluminium ; and

(c) if so, the action Government are contemplating to ensure that the supplies are made to such manufacturers on the basis of supplies made in earlier years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) to (c). As there is no control, formal or informal, over the distribution of Commercial Grade Aluminium, Government do not have detailed information on supplies of the Commercial Grade aluminium to various consumers. Complaints have been received from various sources regarding

non-supply of metal, both commercial and electrical grade. It has been impressed on the primary producers that they should ensure equitable distribution of metal among various parties

Independent (Secondary) Extruders of Aluminium

2236 DR MAHIPATRAY MEHTA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Independent (Secondary) Extruders of Aluminium are not getting the supplies of Commercial Grade Aluminium from the Primary Producers in the same quantities at which they were getting in 1972 73 ,

(b) whether the shortfall in the supply of Commercial Grade Aluminium to them is in consonance with the percentage of overall shortfall in the production of Commercial Grade Aluminium

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and

(d) the steps Government are contemplating to ensure that these Independent (Secondary) Extruders of Aluminium get the supply on the same basis as in previous years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) to (d) As there is no control, formal or informal, over the distribution of Commercial Grade Aluminium, Government do not have detailed inforamtion on supplies of the Commercial Grade Aluminium to various consumer As against the targetted production of 200,000 tonnes for 1973-74, the actual production is likely to be only 150 000 tonnes (both Electrical Conductor and Commercial Grade) Complaints have been received from various sources regarding non-supply of metal, both commercial and electrical grade It has been impressed on the primary producers that they should ensure equitable distribution of metal among various parties.

Experiment for New method for Birth Control by IIT and AIIMS, Delhi

2237 SHRI LAMBODAR BAITYAR Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether a new method for birth control is being experimented by IIT, Delhi and AIIMS, New Delhi , and

(b) the progress of the experiment and the time by which this will be made use for the public ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA) (a) Yes

(b) This method is still in its developmental stages

Closure of IISCO and TISCO

2238 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether IISCO is on the verge of closure now, and TISCO has closed down , and

(b) if so the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) No Sir It is true that many of the production units of IISCO had to be closed down early in February but they have since resumed operations IISCO has never been on the verge of closure

(b) Disturbed industrial relations situation in the Railways in the eastern region affected the movement of raw materials especially coal to all steel plants including TISCO The situation has now improved

System of giving Information regarding Allotment of Cars and Scooters from Government Quota

2239 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the system of giving information to applicants of cars and scooters

from the Government quota has since been changed ;

(b) whether the existing procedure for eliciting information enquiry has become very cumbersome and time consuming ;

(c) if so, whether the earlier procedure which was more convenient will be reintroduced or the present system be improved to cut down the time involved in making enquiries in the matter ; and

(d) whether the desirability of appointing a whole time officer to deal with such enquiries and to attend to the needs of the applicants is under consideration and if so, when it will be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). There has been no change as such in the system of giving replies to personal enquiries. However, there was a little inconvenience to the public in getting information when the enquiry counter was under construction. Now that a counter has been installed and an official equipped with all the information has been posted to answer the queries during office hours on all working days, there is no inconvenience to anyone

Non-availability of Blood Plasma Plant for cancer treatment in Hospitals of Delhi

2240. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Metropolitan City of Delhi, the Government Hospitals do not have the blood plasma plant which is very necessary for treatment of a Cancer patient ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking adequate steps to equip the cancer centres in Delhi with this essential equipment ; and

(c) whether other cancer centres in the country are also suffering like-wise, and if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government to procure and instal the same in each centre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) No Government hospital in the city has a Dry plasma processing plant.

(b) and (c). There is no need for plasma in cancer cases and hence there is no need to procure or instal machines.

Rate of payment to donors of Blood

2241. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rates of payment to donors of blood in Delhi to Government hospitals have not been changed for a very long time ;

(b) whether there is a great racket to exploit the blood donors who are allowed to donate as relations of patients and even they are exploited more frequently in one month than is permissible under health regulations and are also paid less ; and

(c) if so, the existing rates of payment and since when these rates are prevailing and the number of cases where malpractices relating to blood donation have been detected and the steps taken in this connection ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) to (c). The existing rates of payment to blood donors in various Government hospitals in Delhi, which have been in force since 1963 or earlier and in the case of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, 1959 are as under :—

(i) Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi . . .	Rs. 15.50 for donor
(ii) Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi . .	Rs. 15/- for donor

(iii) Irwin Hospital, New Delhi . . . . Rs. 15/- for donor

(iv) Lady Hardinge Medical College & Hospital, New Delhi . . Rs. 15/- for donor

(v) All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi . . . Rs. 15/- for donor

Blood donation is not accepted from donor who does not conform to the minimum standards laid down for this purpose. The Government are not aware of any racket in this regard. The Government of India have requested all the State/Union Territories Governments to promote voluntary blood donation programmes. It has also been emphasised that the voluntary donor should be given due recognition.

Mini Steel Plant at Tirupathi

2242. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Mini Steel Plant at a cost of Rs. 1.25 crores, is coming up at Tirupathi in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme such as employment potential, production and the likely period from which the production is expected to commence ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Billets by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation

2243. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a plant for the manufacture of mild steel and high carbon billets is being set up by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation as a joint venture near Kothagudem in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the salient features regarding the Plant ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation hold a Letter of Intent to set up an industrial undertaking near Kothagudem, to manufacture mild steel and high carbon steel billets, and wire rods, for a capacity of 50,000 tonnes and 20,000 tonnes per annum respectively. The project is being implemented in the Joint Sector and is likely to be commissioned in 1975-76.

Progress of Sponge Iron Project in Andhra Pradesh

2244. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of work of 100 tonne per day U.N.D.P. assisted sponge iron project near Kothagudem in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) the broad outlines of the project and the likely period of its completion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). A Sponge Iron Plant is proposed to be set up by the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation near Kothagudem for the production of 100 tonnes of sponge iron par day by directly reducing the locally available iron ores. This project has been sponsored for U.N.D.P. assistance.

The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has already taken certain steps such as : (a) selection of site ; (ii) testing of raw materials at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur and

(iii) appointment of technical Consultants etc. The project is likely to be commissioned in 1976-77.

Ban on Import of Plants and Machinery for Sugar, Paper and Textile Industries

2245. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to ban import of plants and machinery for sugar, paper and textile industries during the Fifth Plan period ;

(b) whether arrangements have been made to meet the situation in the country ; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). At present, import of complete sugar plants and textile plants is banned. Certain equipments in the range of textile machinery which are not yet being manufactured in the country in number and quantities as to meet the internal requirements are considered for import on merits. Import of paper machinery is considered on merits as indigenous production in numbers and range may not meet the needs of the country fully in point of time. Government have taken all possible steps to ensure that needs for the entire range of textile and paper machinery could be indigenously met in the foreseeable future.

Shortage, production and Import of Tractors

2247. SHRI V. MAYAVAN :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is acute shortage of tractors in the country ;

(b) if so, the licensed capacity of production of tractors in the country ;

(c) the number of tractors imported during the last two years ; and

(d) the target fixed during the Fifth Five Year Plan for production of tractors and the steps taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. There is, however, a large unsatisfied demand for one particular make of tractor.

(b) 1,47,000 Nos. per annum.

(c) 5,048 tractors were imported during the year 1972 and 1300 tractors during the year 1973.

(d) 80,000 Nos per annum. Adequate capacity has already been approved to meet the target, partly by the expansion of some of the established units and partly by the setting up of new units.

Setting up of Coal Gas Plants at Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay

2248. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up coal gas plants in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay ; and

(b) if so, the tentative time by which these plants will be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). The Planning Commission have set up working groups to made a techno-economic study for coal gasification including examination of alternative technologies and locations as well as for maximising the facilities available at the Bombay and Calcutta gas supply undertakings. Details will be available after the reports of the working groups are received and feasibility studies made in the light of their recommendations.

Know-how developed by Engineering Projects (India) Ltd., to enter sugar Industry

2249. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Engineering Projects (India) Limited has developed complete know-how to enter into sugar industry ;

(b) if so, whether it has secured two contracts for setting up two sugar plants one in Cooperative Sector at Bhim Singh and other at Miryalagnda in Andhra Pradesh ;

(c) whether Engineering Projects (India) Limited has acquired specialised knowledge and know-how for other branches of other industries ; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Engineering Projects (India) Limited is a prime contracting company engaged in implementing industrial projects on a turn-key basis. For this purpose EPI has developed the requisite know-how to enter into the sugar industry.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). EPI has developed and is further developing the requisite specialised knowledge and know-how for implementing turn-key projects in fields such as bulk material handling projects, coke ovens, electric are and reduction furnaces, cement plants, low temperature carbonisation and gasification plants, steel plants including pelletisation and sponge iron plants.

कोंडागांव में कुक्कट पालन फार्म में हुई हानि

2250. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोंडागांव दण्डकारण्य परियोजना में कुक्कुट पालन फार्म में वर्ष 1959 से लेकर अब तक निरन्तर हानि होती रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1971 से लेकर 31 दिसम्बर, 1973 तक कुल कितनी हानि हुई और उसको रोकने के लिए क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) :

(क) और (ख) : जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

Unearthing Suprious Drug Units

2251. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of raids conducted by the Drug Control Staff during the last 12 months for unearthing spurious drug units ; and

(b) the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) :(a) According to information so far received, from States/Uunion Territories, 53 raids have been conducted.

(b) The particulars are as follows :

Delhi	20 raids	Spurious drugs were recovered from 8 places and some persons were arrested.
Kerala	3 raids	Spurious drugs recovered from 3 places. Manufacturer being traced out and complaint will be filed after completion of investigation.
Punjab .	18 raids	2 spurious drug cases detected and results of analysis of drug samples are awaited.
West Bengal	12 raids	Details awaited

Furnishing statement by Col. Habibur Rahman to Netaji Enquiry Commission

2252. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the most important statement made by Col. Habibur Rahman, at the time of Red Fort Trial of INA personnel, to the Defence Intelligence is missing from the documents supplied by the Defence Ministry to the Netaji Inquiry Commission ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any investigation has been made to ascertain the reasons for missing of Col. Habibur Rahman's statement from the file of Red Fort Trial held in Historical Section ; and

(d) whether any effort has been made by the Government to find out the missing document ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) (d). Efforts to trace the imputed document have proved unsuccessful. In fact, it has not been possible to trace any paper indicating that such a statement was ever made and that the document in question ever existed.

Soviet Collaboration in an Aluminium Plant in M.P.

2253. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Rs. 1,000 crores Aluminium plant in Madhya Pradesh with Soviet Collaboration;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and the proposed location thereof; and

(c) the contemplated terms of the Indo-Soviet collaboration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) :(a) to (c). There is no proposal to set up a 1,000 crores Aluminium Plant in Madhya Pradesh with Soviet collaboration. However, the aluminium smelter and fabrication plants, which form part of the aluminium complex of the Korba Project of the Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd., are under construction in Madhya Pradesh with Soviet assistance. In addition, the services of a Soviet agency have been engaged for the preparation of a techno-economic fesibility report for the establishment of an alumina plant based on bauxite deposits of Madhya Pradesh including low grade bauxite deposits.

Workers Employed in Plantations

2254. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of workers employed in tea, coffee and rubber plantations during 1972-73.

(b) the total weekly average earning of a plantation worker; and

(c) the basis for computing the wages to be paid to a plantation worker ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Loss in Jute Production and Export earning due to strike in jute Industry

2256. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated loss in production and export earnings as a result of strike in jute industry that took place in January and February; and

(b) whether the Ministry has been in touch with the representatives of Industry and Labour in order to devise measures for

obviating these avoidable losses in this critical economic juncture of the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) The estimated loss in production and expert earnings as a result of strike in jute industry, is not available with the Ministry of Labour.

(b) Yes, Sir

भविष्य निधि के कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को लाभ

2257. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों की स्वीकृति के फलस्वरूप उपलब्ध लाभों से भविष्य निधि कार्यालयों के कर्मचारियों को वंचित रखा गया है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं, और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) (क) से (ख) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन जो कि एक सांविधिक निकाय है, के कर्मचारी उसी वेतन भत्तों और सेवा की शर्तों के हकदार हैं जोकि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 5घ(7) के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति से केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड द्वारा निर्दिष्ट किए जाएंगे। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर स्वीकृत किए गए संशोधित वेतनमान और लाभ स्वतः कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के कर्मचारियों पर लागू नहीं होते।

(ग) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के कर्मचारियों के लिए सिफारिश किए गए संशोधित वेतनमान सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

Setting up of a Scooter Factory in Alwar

2258. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR : SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scooter factory has been set up in Alwar, Rajasthan which is likely to commence production from May, 1974;

(b) the amonut provided by the Central Government and the State Government separately; and

(c) the number and names of Directors of the factory ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) M/s. Rajasthan State Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation Ltd have been permitted to set up a new industrial undertaking at Alwar in the State of Rajasthan for the manufacture of 24,000 scooters per annum. A new company namely, M/s. Aravalli Syachalit Vahan Ltd. has been incorporated to implement the project. Necessary steps are being taken to establish the above unit. It is not possible to forecast with any degree of exactness when production will commence.

(b) No funds have been provided by the Central Government or the State Government of Rajasthan directly for the project. Rajasthan Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation has, however, provided rupees thirty lakhs towards equity and has also furnished rupees thirty-seven lakhs as temporary advance.

(c) At present there are 7 Directors on the Board of the Aravalli Svachalit Vahan Ltd. Their names are indicated below :—

1. Shri P. N. Katju
2. Shri M. S Sadasivan
3. Shri Naresh Chandra
4. Shri J. S. Singhvi
5. Shri Bijai Singh
6. Shri M. L. Kala
7. Shri Jai Das

Setting up of Aluminium Project for Export

2259. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an aluminium project exclusively for export ;

(b) whether any project report has been prepared and if so, by whom; and

(c) the broad outlines of the project and the reasons for making it an exclusively export oriented project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise .

Import of Aluminium from Canada

2260. SHRI E V. VIKHE PATIL :Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to accept an offer from a Canadian firm to supply 10,000 tonnes of aluminium at producers' rates to overcome domestic shortage ;

(b) if so, the name of the firm ;

(c) whether any survey of the extent of shortage of this metal has been made by Government or by Government agency;

(d) whether any norms which will govern the allocation of imported aluminium to the private industrial units have been announced; and

(e) the price of the imported aluminium free on board Bombay per tonne and the rate at which it is intended to be given to the private industrial units ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) :(a) No offer for supply of metal has been received from any canadian firm.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. As against estimated demand of over 200,000 tonnes for 1973-74 the actual production is likely to be only 150,000 tonnes.

(d) and (e). In view of (a) above, does not arise.

भारत में विषाक्त भोजन के मामले

2261. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "कन्ज्यूमर कौंसिल आफ इण्डियन द्वारा किये गये एक सर्वेक्षण से पता चला है कि विषाक्त तथा मिलावटी भोजन खाने के कारण भारत में विषाक्त भोजन के 4087 मामले हुए है ,

(ख) क्या 3024 मामले ऐसे थे जिन में ज्यादा नुकसान नहीं हुआ, केवल वे व्यक्ति बीमार हुए थे, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए०के० किस्कु) (क) से (ग) भारतीय उपभोक्ता परिषद द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण से पता चलता है कि जनवरी से नवम्बर 1973 तक अवधि में खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट के 4087 मामले हुए थे जिनमें से 1063 मामले घातक और 3024 साधारण थे । जहरीली शराब, खाद्य पदार्थों, तेल, ठण्डे पेय, कच्चे पानी की बर्फ, आइसक्रीम और मसाला में मिलावट के कारण घातक मामलों का होना बताया गया है । अन्य मामलों में मिलावट के परिणामस्वरूप लकवा, चर्मरोग, जठरान्त्रशोथ, अतिसार आदि जैसे रोगों का होना बताया गया है ।

इस रिपोर्ट की वास्तविकता का पता लगाया जा रहा है ।

कस्टोडियन के अधीन निष्क्रांत भूमि तथा आवास सम्पत्ति

2262. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत विभाजन के समय कितनी भूमि और आवास सम्पत्ति कस्टोडियन के अधिकार में आयी थी; और

(ख) कितनी भूमि अथवा सम्पत्ति, पर उनके वास्तविक मालिकों ने पुनः अधिकार कर लिया है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) : (क) कस्टोडियन के अधिकार में आई निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्तियों की कुल संख्या तथा कृषि भूमि का क्षेत्र इस प्रकार था

(i) शहरी सम्पत्तियां-- लगभग 3 00 ल.ख

(ii) ग्रामीण सम्पत्तियां--लगभग 7 6 लाख

(iii) कृषि भूमि लगभग 60 लाख एकड

(ख) ऐसा अनुमान है कि माननीय सदस्य का संकेत मूल मालिको को उनकी सम्पत्तियो को पुन लौटाने की ओर है। यदि हां, तो लगभग 1 5 लाख मेओ के एक वर्ग को निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति कानून से छूट दे दी गई थी और उनकी सम्पत्तिया, जिनमे कृषि भूमियां तथा मकान आते है, उन्हें लौटा दी गई थी।

इसी प्रकार नेहरु-लियाकत करार, 1950 के अनुसरण में उत्तर प्रदेश के उन सभी मुस्लिम प्रवासिया का वापस ले लिया गया जो 1-2-1950 से 31-5-1950 की अवधि के दौरान पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान (अब पाकिस्तान) चले गए थे और उनकी सम्पत्तिया उन्हें लौटा दी गई थी ।

इन वर्गों के व्यक्तियो की सम्पत्तियों के अलावा निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति प्रशासन अधिनियम, 1950 की धारा 16 के अन्तर्गत हजारो अन्य सम्पत्तियां व्यक्तिगत रूप से निष्क्रान्तों तथा उनके उत्तराधिकारियो को लौटा दी गई हैं।

कस्टोडियन की भूमि और सम्पत्ति का भूमिहीनो में वितरण

2263. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न प्रान्त—वार ऐसी कितनी जमीन कस्टोडियन की है जो 1973 तक भूमिहिनो म वितरित नहीं की जा सकी ;

(ख) अब तक कितनी जमीन अथवा आवासगृह वितरित किये जा चुके हैं, और

(ग) शेष भूमि कब तक वितरित होने की संभावना है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) : (क) से (ग) विभिन्न राज्यों मे भूमिहीनो में निष्क्रान्त जमीन तथा सम्पत्तियो के वितरण के बारे मे जानकारी सरलतया उपलब्ध नही है। यह एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में आयुर्वेदिक विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

2264. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शक्य** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश मे एक आयुर्वेदिक विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जायेगी ,

(ख) क्या इसके स्थान के बारे मे विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के साथ बात-चीत की गई है , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहा पर शिक्षा संबंधी विशेषताओं के बारे मे सरकार की नीति क्या है और इसका निर्माण कार्य कब से शुरू हो जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय मे उप-मंत्री (प्रो० ए० के० किस्कु) (क) : उत्तर प्रदेश मे एक आयुर्वेदिक विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के बारे मे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(ख) जी नही।

(ग) आयुर्वेदिक के अलावा यूनानी और होम्योपैथी सम्बन्धी अध्ययन भी करने का विचार है। जहा तक प्रश्न के अन्तिम भाग का सम्बन्ध है फिलहाल, यह प्रश्न नही उठता।

Setting up of Medical Colleges during Fifth Plan

2265. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether no new medical college is going to be started by the Government during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present output of nearly 12,500 doctors per year would be sufficient to meet doctor manpower requirements of the country during the Fifth Plan.

Reopening of contracts with Western Firms for Fertilizer

2266. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Western firms are going to reopen the contracts in respect of fertilizers with a view to enhance the rates; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present oil situation and scarcity of raw materials are the main reasons stressed by the firms for the re-opening of the contractacts.

Periodical negotiations and discussions are being held with the suppliers to fulfil their commitments under the various contracts.

The increases are being allowed wherever necessary keeping in view the urgent need of fertilisers in the country.

कपड़ा उद्योग मे हड़ताल के बारे में त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता

2267. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सूती कपड़ा उद्योग मे चल रही हड़ताल के कारण उत्पन्न कठिनाइयो को दूर करने के लिए यूनियन (टी०आई०यू०सी०), सूती कपड़ा उद्योग - प्रबन्धकों तथा सरकार के बीच त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता शुरू हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां; तो तत्सम्बधी तथ्य क्या है; और

(ग) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्दा वर्मा): (क) से (ग). यह मामला अनिवार्य रूप से राज्य के कार्यक्षेत्र में आता है।

Arrest of an Ex-officer attached with Mig Viman Factory

2268. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a senior official who used to get a salary of Rs. 700 per month in a Mig factory in Orissa has managed to get a job on a salary of Rs. 1800 per month in a private firm and has been arrested for political espionage with some drawings and papers; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). An official of the Koraput Division of HAL was relieved of his duties from 18-12-1973 (AN), on his resigning his post. In the meantime, information was received that he had taken out some official documents without the approval of the management. The matter was, therefore, reported to the local police who on the strength of a search warrant searched the house of the official and recovered some documents which were of restricted nature. The official has been arrested and the case is under investigation.

The official was drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 750/- while in HAL. It has been reported that he had been selected for a job in a private firm with a monthly salary of Rs. 1800/- p.m.

Indo-Rumanian Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific Cooperation

2269. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been concluded with Rumania for promoting co-

operation between the Planning Bodies of two countries and also for setting up of a Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific Cooperation; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) An Agreement on Cooperation between the Planning Commission and the State Planning Committee of Romania was signed on January 12, 1974 in New Delhi between Shri D. P. Dhar, Minister of Planning and Mr. Manea Manescu, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania.

The Indo-Romanian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Indian and Rominan was set up on 14th January, 1974 through an exchange of Letters between Minister of External Affairs and Mr. Manescu in New Delhi.

(b) The Agreement on Planning has established a Joint Indo-Romanian Study Group of Experts on cooperation in the field of planning, the main functions of which will be exchange of experience and knowledge in the field of economic forecasting, methodology of planning, formulation and evaluation of projects and programmes and exchange of other information.

The task of the Indo-Romanian Joint Commission would be to review and make recommendations on the entire range of economic relations between the two countries with a view to strengthening and emplifying these relations.

Import of Material for Ghaziabad Unit of Bharat Electronics Ltd.

2270. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the material for Ghaziabad Unit of the Bharat Electronics Ltd. are to be imported from abroad; and

(b) if so, the percentage thereof and the total foreign exchange involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Certain components and materials required by this factory will have to be imported in view of the sophisticated nature of the equipment to be manufactured.

(b) In the first year of production the cost of imported components and assemblies is estimated at about 60 per cent but in about two to three years' time this percentage is anticipated to be reduced to about 40 per cent. This will be progressively further reduced as more and more materials/components become available from indigenous sources. The total Foreign Exchange involved will depend on the volume of actual production over a particular period.

Demand of Scooters due to Rise in Petrol Prices

2271. SHRI P. GANGADEB .
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the petrol price hike has cast a shadow on the Automobile industry;

(b) whether the demand for scooters has gone up; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to manufacture more scooters in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The hike in the petrol prices has naturally occasioned rethinking and reappraisals in respect of policies and targets in this important industry.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government are setting up a project in the Public Sector for manufacture of

scooters with a capacity of 1,00,000 numbers per annum. Some of the State Industrial Development Corporations who have been granted letters of intent for manufacture of scooters are entering into licensing arrangements with M/s. Scooters India Ltd. to have assembly lines for scooters of the same model and design that will be manufactured by M/s. Scooters India Ltd. The three existing manufacturers have been permitted to expand their capacity for manufacture of sectoors. In addition, industrial licences/letter of intent have been issued to a number of new entrepreneurs for manufacture of scooters. Govt. is confident that the entire demand for scooters will be met through indigenous production by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Aluminium Plant at proximity of Kali Hydel Project

2272. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for setting up an aluminium plant in the vicinity of Kali Hydel Project has been received by him;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether the matter has been examined and conclusion reached ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Suggestions have been received from two Members of Parliament in March/August 1973 for the establishment of an aluminium plant in the vicinity of Kali Hydel Project. The Karnataka State Government who were consulted are of the view that the present shortage of power in the State will continue during the Fifth Plan period also and that a new aluminium plant in that area could be envisaged only if new projects for power generation are taken up. Further, for the establishment of a Smelter of economic capacity, it would be necessary to prove adequate reserves of required quality of bauxite to sustain supplies over a period of several years.

Meeting of a Deputation of Chhamb Refugees with Prime Minister

2273. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a deputation representing the Chhamb refugees met the Prime Minister on the 30th January, 1974; and

(b) if so, their grievances and the action taken by Government to remove their grievances ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir. A deputation of the Chhamb Displaced Persons met the Prime Minister on 31-1-1974.

(b) Their grievances related to their early satisfactory rehabilitation and the improvement in the relief assistance in the meanwhile. A Central Authority known as the Chhamb Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority has already been set up under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary Government of Jummu and Kashmir. The Authority will formulate and ensure the proper and timely execution of schemes for their rehabilitation.

Demand for Picture Tubes manufactured by Bharat Electronics

2274. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of DFFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Limited is not able to meet fully the demand of the country's television industry for picture tubes and other vital components that are needed for the production of television sets;

(b) if so, what is the demand of such tubes and components in the country and how much of it is being met by the Bharat Electronics Limited;

(c) whether of late there has been a great demand for Indian Television sets in the foreign countries and lack of availability of picture tubes and components

has stood in the way of the industry to meet the foreign requirements; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to augment the production of these items that the industry is able to export more ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Bharat Electronics Ltd. is manufacturing picture tubes and a few types of reveiwing volves and transistors for the Television sets. The production of television receiver sets in the country at present is about 1 lakh numbers per annum. Except for a sudden spurt in demand about the presentation of the budget for the 1974-75, BEL has by and large been able to supply the components required by the television sets manufacturers against their orders. Apart from BEL some types of transisters for these television receiver sets are also produced and marketed by other firms in the country. Some special components are also produced by Hyderabad Division of HAL.

(c) and (d). While there is a big export market in the world for black and white television receiver sets, the Indian manufacturers have just made a small beginning are not at present in any way affected due to non-availability of picture tubes or other components. However, Deptt. of Electronics is taking steps to augment indigenous capacity for the manufacture of television components in order to meet future internal as well as export requirements.

Punishment for Food Adulteration

2275. SHRI BUTA SINGH :

DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Citizens Council has recommended severe punishment for those who are found guilty of adulteration;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of the Council; and

(c) what steps Government propose to implement the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The Central Citizens Council has recommended the following punishments for the adulteration of food articles :—

(i) For adulteration which is a Health hazard, the minimum punishment should be 5 years rigorous imprisonment with maximum 10 years and with fine of not less than Rs. 5000/-

(ii) For other offences the minimum punishment should be 2 years rigorous imprisonment to a maximum of 5 years with a discretion to the court to reduce it to not less than six months in special cases, alongwith fine of not less than Rs. 2000/-, to be reduced to not less than Rs. 500/- in special cases.

(iii) For second and subsequent offences of the same nature, the minimum punishment should be doubled.

(iv) For all cases of adulteration injurious to health, licence should be cancelled and names published.

(c) The recommendations of the Central Citizens Council have been considered and it is proposed to introduce a Bill in the current Session of Parliament to amend the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

प्रतापगढ़, उत्तर प्रदेश में ट्रैक्टर कारखाना

2276. **श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी** : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रतापगढ़ जिले में ट्रैक्टर कारखाना कब तक चालू हो जायेगा ;

(ख) इस कारखाने के लिए निर्माण के लिए कितनी जमीन की जरूरत होगी, और

(ग) इस कारखाने मे कितने लोगो को रोजगार मिलेगा ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) :

(क) चूंकि कारखाने का निर्माण अभी शुरू किया जाना है, इसलिए इस अवस्था मे यह बताना सभव नही है कि यह कब तक चालू होगा।

(ख) उन्होंने यह बताया है कि कारखाने के लिए प्रतापगढ मे 100 एकड तथा प्रदर्शन फार्म के लिए 50 एकड भूमि की आवश्यकता होगी।

(ग) प्रतापगढ़ मे कामगारो के लिए 500 और पर्यवेक्षी कर्मचारियो के लिए 80 आवास की आवश्यकता बताई गई है। जब कारखाने मे पूरा काम होने लगेगा तो इसमे लगभग एक हजार व्यक्तियो को रोजगार मिलने की सभावना है।

मध्य प्रदेश मे स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों तथा औषधालय की स्थापना

2277 **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) आगामी एक या दो वर्षों मे मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रो मे किन-किन स्थानो पर स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रो तथा औषधालयो की स्थापना की जायेगी तथा सरकार के पास इसकी आवश्यकता की रिपोर्ट आई है तथा क्या इस बारे मे राज्य सरकार से विवरण मागा गया है,

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रो तथा औषधालयो की स्थापना के बारे मे सरकार को एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हा, तो उनकी सख्या तथा उनके लिये स्थान क्या हैं तथा इसके लिये कितनी सहायता मागी गई है, और

(ग) प्रश्न के उक्त भाग (ख) के बारे मे क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) : (क) से (ग)। राज्य सरकार पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्य के 28 जनजातीय और पिछड़े हुये जिलों में 67 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलने का विचार कर रही है। इन जिलो मे कितने-कितने प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र चल रहे हैं उनकी एक सूची संलग्न विवरण मे दी गयी है। चतुर्थ योजना के आरभ से हर राज्य सरकार को प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है।

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Bill to provide increased wages and Job Security to Farm Labourers

2278. SHRI B. S. BHAURA :
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to bring forward a Bill before Parliament for providing increased wages and security to the farm labourers in the country ;

(b) if so, whether it would be coming in the Budget Session; if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware of the Bill to benefit 20 lakh farm labourer that has come up before the Kerala Assembly for discussion;

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) whether the Centre has given directive to the States to adopt such Acts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Kerala Agricultural Workers Bill, 1972, was referred to the Government of India and the State Government was informed that there was no objection to its introduction in the State Assembly.

(e) No.

छोटी कार के उत्पादन के लिये नये कारखानो की स्थापना का स्थगन

2279. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या भारी उद्योग मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ईधन की कमी को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार निजी कारो का उत्पादन करने वाले नये कारखानो के निर्माण को स्थगित करने का है,

(ख) क्या इस सदर्भ मे मारुति लिमिटेड तथा ऐसी अन्य कम्पनियो के बारे मे कोई निर्णय किया गया है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सबध मे तथ्य क्या है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). पनपने की लम्बी अवधि का ध्यान मे रखते हुए सरकार कारो के निर्माण के लिए ऐसी योजनाओ को स्थगित रखना आवश्यक नही समझती है जिन्होने पहले ही कुछ प्रगति कर ली है। सरकार का विचार कारो का निर्माण

करने के लिए फिलहाल नये आशय पत्र जारी करने का नहीं है।

Vasectomy Operations Amongst Orissa Tribals

2280. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether our Family Planning has been introduced in some fast dying out tribes, thereby completely limiting their number to grow any more; and

(b) how many tribals have been vasectomised in Orissa against the total number till now ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) No. In tribal areas greater emphasis is placed on health care, rather than on family planning. Provision for education and services of Family Planning are, however, made available.

(b) The information on persons vasectomised is not maintained on the basis of caste or tribe.

French Naval Officer's Visit to India

2281. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether French Navy Chief visited India in February, 1974;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed; and

(c) whether India has pointed out that the presence of naval force in the Indian Ocean by France will be a great threat to the Indian security ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Development in the French Navy and topics of general naval interest were discussed between the French Naval Chief and our Chief of the Naval Staff

(c) France regards Re-union and Comoes groups of the Island in the Indian Ocean and the territory of Issas and Afars in the Red Sea as part of the French Territory, and hence her naval and military presence at these points is not comparable to Big Power presence. However, our general attitude to the presence of foreigners in the Indian Ocean equally applies to France, though we have not made a demarche to France specifically on this question.

Resumption of Normal Work in Steel Plants

2282. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether normal work has since been started by the major steel plants of the country after some dislocation due to the shortage of raw materials;

(b) if so, the number of days the steel plants faced these problems; and

(c) the total quantum of loss suffered by these plants in terms of money?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Persumably, the reference is to the dislocation in the operations of the steel plants caused by the dislocation in the movement of coal and other raw materials and of finished products on account of the industrial unrest in Railways during January/February, 1974. The position regarding the supply of coal and other raw materials showing improvement from about the middle of February and if the improvement is maintained, the plants would be in a position to resume normal functioning in the near future.

(b) The effects of the dislocation were felt in varying degrees throughout these two months.

MGIPRRND—CR VIII DS—59LSS/73—30—4—74—1010.

(c) The smooth operation of an integrated steel plant depends upon number of factors. It is, therefore, difficult to quantify precisely the value of production lost as a result of each factor. The total production of ingot steel from all the five major steel plants during the months of January and February, 1974, however, fell short of the targets for these months by about 2,79,000 tonnes and the main reason for this shortfall was the dislocation caused on account of difficulties in raid movement.

Ban Imposed on Mini Steel Projects

2283. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have put a ban on the setting up of mini-steel projects ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether it would be beneficial for steel production in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Setting up of new capacity for steelmaking by scrap based electric furnances is now governed by the industrial licensing procedure. The liberalised industrial licensing procedure under which entrepreneurs could set up such units involving a capital investment of less than Rs. 1 crore each and get themselves registered has been withdrawn from 31-10-73 on account of non-availability of scrap in adequate quantities and shortage of electric power. This step has been taken to regulate the growth of the industry in keeping with the availability of essential inputs such as ferrous scrap and electric power. The intention is to ensure better utilisation of the capacity already created.

Industry-wise Employment in States in Organised Sector

2284. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the industry-wise and State-wise employment in the organised sector, year-wise, during the last three years; and

(b) the percentage of employment growth in the organised sector, in the public and private sectors separately, State-wise and year-wise, during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). Information currently being collected relates to the organised sector of the economy *i.e.* all establishments in the public sector and non-agricultural establishments in private sector employing 10 or more persons. Three statements based on this source are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6355 /74]

Industrial Disputes

2285. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial disputes by causes, State-wise and year-wise, during the last two years;

(b) the total number of man-days lost by causes, State-wise and year-wise during the last two years; and

(c) the total loss in production in rupees by causes due to industrial disputes, State-wise and year-wise during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

Production of Steel

2286. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
DR. KARNI SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the installed capacity and actual production of steel in each of

the private and public sector steel plants, year-wise during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): The following table indicates the installed capacity and actual production of ingot steel and saleable steel at the five major steel plants, in the country, *viz.*, Bhilai Steel Plant, Durgapur Steel Plant, Rourkela Steel Plant, TISCO & IISCO during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and for the period April, 1973 January 1974:—

(In '000 tonnes)

Plant	Ingot Steel		Saleable Steel	
	Installed Cap.	Production	Installed Cap.	Production
BHILAI				
1971-72	2500	1953	1965	1968
1972-73	2500	2108	1965	1746
1973-74 (Apr' 73-Jan' 74)	*2083.3	1618.6	*1637.5	1430 6
DURGAPUR				
1971-72	1600	700	1239	432
1972-73	1600	723	1239	477
1973-74 (Apr' 73-Jan' 74)	*1333 3	664 8	*1023.5	301 3
ROURKELA				
1971-72	1800	823	1225	598
1972-73	1800	1177	1225	765
1973-74 (Apr '73-Jan' 74)	*1500	888 4	*1020 8	591.7
TISCO				
1971-72	2000	1708	1500	1387
1972-73	2000	1690	1500	1458
1973-74 (Apr'73-Jan'74)	*1666.6	1282	*1250	1009
DISCO				
1971-72	1000	617	800	493
1972-73	1000	431	800	347
1973-74 (Apr'73-Jan'74)	*833.3	364	*666.7	595

*Proportionate Capacity for the period April '73-January '74.

Increase in Installed capacity for Tractors

2287. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to increase the installed capacity for tractors in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, it has been decided not to increase the *licensed* capacity for the manufacture of tractors for the time being as sufficient capacity to meet the likely demand by the end of the 5th Plan period has already been licensed.

Soviet Maps on Sino-Indian Borders

2288. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has brought out the corrected maps of the Sino-Indian borders as promised by them earlier,

(b) whether Government of India have again taken up this question with the Soviet Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Soviet Government, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) According to the available information, there have been no new Soviet maps brought out for the last one year, which depict the Sino-Indian border.

(b) The Government of India have been keeping the Soviet Government informed of their views in the matter.

(c) They have assured us to take our views into consideration.

Loss of Man-days due to strikes and lock-outs in Public Sector as compared to Private Sector

2289. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether loss of man-days in the public sector due to strike, lock-outs and other industrial relations disturbances has been more in 1973 as compared to 1972;

(b) what are the figures, month-wise, as compared to private sector losses of man-days, and

(c) the estimated fall in production and the consequent loss to the exchequer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

Abortions carried out in Government Hospitals

2290 SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the total number of abortions carried out in Government hospitals since the enforcement of the Termination of Pregnancies Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): On the basis of provisional reports, 51,203 medical terminations of pregnancy have been reported from April, 1972 to December, 1973.

Losses incurred by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

2291. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics limited is incurring losses during the past years and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Iron and Steel Units in Andhra Pradesh

2292. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nations Development Project agreed to provide assistance in setting up two iron and steel units in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the salient features of assistance promised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The proposal of the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation for setting up a Sponge Iron Plant a Kothagudem with an annual capacity of 30,000 tonnes has recently been sponsored by Government for UNDP assistance. The assistance sought is mainly for import of equipment, services of technical experts and fellowships for training abroad.

Ayurvedic Drug Manufacturers of Delhi

2293. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ayurvedic drugs manufacturers in Delhi need not obtain licence; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No. Ayurvedic Drugs manufacturers of Delhi have to obtain a licence.

(b) Does not arise.

विषाक्त डबल रोटी खाने से बीमार हुए व्यक्ति

2294 श्री लालजी भाई : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई के के० ई०एम० हास्पिटल में दिसम्बर, 1973 में 210 व्यक्ति 'भोरादाबादी' विषाक्त डबल रोटी खाने से बीमार हो गये थे;

(ख) क्या इन बीमार व्यक्तियों में 112 बच्चे भी शामिल थे;

(ग) क्या यह विषाक्त डबल रोटी बम्बई जिले में माहीम की एक बेकरी द्वारा बनाई गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस घटना की जांच करवाई गई और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) : (क) नवम्बर, 1973 में इस प्रकार की डबल रोटी खाकर 220 व्यक्ति रुग्णावस्था में बम्बई के के० ई० एम० अस्पताल पहुंचे।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) जी हां। जांच से पता चला है कि इस खाद्य-विषाक्तता का कारण बेकरी पदार्थों के निर्माण में प्रयोग किया गया मूंगफली का तेल था। इस बेकरी को चलाने वाले तथा 8 अन्य व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है।

Additional Capacity for Washing Coal

2295. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal shortage will continue until additional capacity is created for washing coal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). To make up the anticipated shortfall in the availability of washed coal, additional capacity to wash 10 million tonnes of coal is proposed to be set up during the Fifth Plan period.

Increased Price of Aluminium

2296. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently raised the price of aluminium; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the cost of production as on the 1st December, 1973 and on the 1st Mach, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Uniform controlled prices for aluminium and some of its products were introduced with effect from the 24th May, 1971. These have not been revised so far. However, the aluminium producers had been pressing for increase of the controlled prices of aluminium on account of increases in the prices of raw materials. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, who were requested to examine the cost structure of the aluminium industry and suggest suitable revision of controlled prices, have submitted their recommendations. These are under consideration of Government.

Performance of Public Sector Units in 1973-74

2297. SHRI S. A MURUGANANTHAM ·

SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the performance of the public sector units under Heavy Industry is satisfactory as compared to the previous year ; and

(b) if so, the facts about the working of these units during the year 1973-74 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following table indicates the performance of public sector units under the Ministry of Heavy Industry during the period April 1973 to January 1974 as compared with that in the corresponding period of 1972-73 :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Actual Production April, 72-Jan.' 73	Actual Production' April '73-Jan. '74	Percentage increase
1 2	3	4	5
1. Heavy Engineering Corporation	3963	4400	11.0
2. Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation . .	774	1046	35.1
3. Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels	367	738	101 1
4. Triveni Structurals Limited	219	369	68.5
5. Tungabhadra Steel Products	150	184	22 7

1 2	3	4	
6. Jessops & Co.	1268	1841	45.2
7. Gresham & Graven	64	84	31.3
8. Braithwaite	590	818	38.6
9. Richardson & Cruddas	476	497	4.4
10. Machine Tool Corporation of India . . .	72	102	41.7
11. Hindustan Machine Tools	2152	2650	23.1
12. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. & Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.	9477	16909	78.4
	19572	29638	51.4

It would thus be seen that during the period April, 1973 to January, 1974, the production of the above public sector units under the Ministry of Heavy Industry registered an increase of over Rs. 100 crores or 51.4 per cent over the corresponding period during the last year. This represents an achievement of 94 per cent of the target of Rs 316 crores laid down for the period. The target for the whole year 1973-74 is Rs. 429 crores and, on present trends, it appears that the target would be, by and large, achieved.

Accumulation of Washed coal with Coal Washeries

2298. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal washeries are not able to utilize its capacity fully because of the accumulation of the washed coal "on the ground" itself owing to the non-availability of wagons; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken to ensure the washeries of lifting of the washed coal by Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Coal washeries are not able to utilise their full capacity owing to a number of factors, including the non-availability of the required number of wagons for the movement of washed coal and middlings.

(b) Close liaison is maintained among concerned authorities to ensure regular movement of middlings and washed coal from the washeries.

Setting up of Heavy Industry Units in Gujarat

2299. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any application for setting up heavy industry units in Gujarat State has been received;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-6356/74]

Steel supplied to Gujarat

2300. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of steel supplied to Gujarat State during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74, Industrywise;

(b) whether the steel supplied is much less than their requirement; and

(c) whether Government will consider increasing this quota?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Under the present policy, there are no "quotas" and State-wise and industry-wise allocations of steel are also not made.

Family Planning Centres in Junagarh District, Gujarat

2301 SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family planning centres established in Junagarh District in Gujarat State;

(b) the total amount earmarked for the Family Planning Campaign to each Centre for the year 1973-74;

(c) the amount spent; and

(d) the result achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA): (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as and when received.

भारत-मिश्र संबंधों में सुधार

2302 श्री भागीरथ भंजर : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत और मिश्र के बीच संबंध पहले से अधिक सुधर गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या भारत ने उससे अपनी सीमाओं पर खतरे के बारे में भी बातचीत की है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भारत तथा मिस्र अरब गणराज्य के संबंध सभी क्षेत्रों में हमेशा ही घनिष्ठ और मित्रतापूर्ण रहे हैं। दोनो देशो के बीच समान रुचि और दोनो देशो के बीच वाणिज्यिक तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में सहयोग के लिए भी एक समझौता है। अक्तूबर 1972 से सितम्बर 1973 तक की अवधि के लिए पिछली व्यापार योजना मे दोनो तरफ से रु० 60 करोड का व्यापार किया गया। भारत-मिस्र सांस्कृतिक समझौते के अधीन मार्च 1973 मे भारत और मिस्र के बीच एक तीन वर्षीय सास्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम पर हस्ताक्षर हुए।

राष्ट्रपति सादात द्वारा हाल ही मे फरवरी 24-25, 1974 को की गई भारत की यात्रा दोनो देशो के बीच विद्यमान घनिष्ठ एवं मित्रतापूर्ण सबंधो का एक और प्रमाण है। इससे भारत और मिस्र के नेताओ को आपसी हित के सभी मामलो पर विशेषकर सभी क्षेत्रो मे आपसी सहयोग और बढ़ाने के सबध मे विचारो का आदान-प्रदान करने का अवसर मिला।

(ग) जी नही।

Uniform Wage Policy for Agricultural Workers

2303. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to formulate an uniform wage policy for the agricultural labourers in the country; and

(b) if so the outlines therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The wages of agricultural labour are fixed, by and large, under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. In Tamilnadu, Pondicherry and Kerala special laws have also been enacted to enable fixation of wages of agricultural labourers The employment in agriculture falls largely in the State sphere and Central Government continues to advise them from time to time to carry out pending

wage revisions under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 taking into account the increases in the cost of living and other relevant factors.

Textile Workers Unions in Bombay

2304. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Textile Workers Unions in Bombay are recognised; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Recognition of trade unions in the Textile Industry in Maharashtra is governed under the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act and as such the matter essentially falls in the State sphere

Committee on Power Problem of Aluminium Industry

2306 SHRI P M. MEHTA:
SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a committee to look into the power problem of aluminium industry; and

(b) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKDHEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decision is likely to be taken soon.

Lahore Islamic Conference

2307. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India received the invitation to attend the Conference of Islamic meet in Lahore held on the 22nd February 1974;

(b) if so, whether India did not accept the invitation; and

(c) the reasons for not accepting the invitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Labour Unrest

2308. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether labour unrest is spreading once again on a large scale in the country;

(b) whether more labour disputes have arisen and more labour disputes are taking a violent turn;

(c) whether to some extent the increase in the incidence of violence can be attributed to inter-union rivalries; if so, how far this is true;

(d) whether wages in some of the industries have lagged far behind the rising cost of living; and

(e) whether this has resulted in industrial unrest and harm to the industrial production; if so, what steps Government are taking in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (e). Industrial disputes and work-stoppages have been a normal feature of all democratic industrial societies; and India is no exception. The recent economic situation in the country, particularly the sharp rise in the cost of living and the consequent erosion in the real wages of workers have imposed severe strains on the industrial relations situation; multiplicity of unions and inter-union rivalries have also been factors affecting

Industrial relations Government's constant attempt has been to streamling the procedures and machinery for the prevention and settlement of disputes, so as to promote harmonious industrial relations and un-interrupted production.

सरकारी कारखानों में कोयले की कमी के कारण उत्पादन में हानि

2309. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के कुछ बड़े कारखानों में कोयले की कमी के कारण उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे कारखाने कौन-कौन से हैं और उन्हें कितनी हानि होने की संभावना है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : (क) भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के कुछ कारखानो मे कोयले की कमी के कारण उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पडा है।

(ख) (1) हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, रांची

(2) माइनिंग एण्ड अलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, दुर्गापुर

(3) तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोजेक्ट्स लिमिटेड, तुंगभद्रा

(4) ब्रेथवेट एण्ड कंपनी लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता

(5) ब्रेथम एण्ड ब्रेवन ' फ इण्डिया लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता ।

अधिकांश एककों पर कोयले की कमी के कारण अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से भी प्रभाव पड़ा है क्योंकि इससे इस्पात और बिजली मिलने पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। कोयले की कमी के कारण उत्पादन पर कितना प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव पड़ा, यह बताना संभव नहीं है ।

भारतीय सेना में एसिस्टेंट कमांडेंट का पद बनाया जाना

2310. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एसिस्टेंट कमांडेन्ट का पद भारतीय सेना में कब से और किन-किन अंगों (यूनिटों) में प्रारंभ हुआ;

(ख) उनको दिए जाने वाले वेतन और अन्य सुविधाएं क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें दिया जाने वाला वेतन तथा अन्य सुविधाएं इस पद के समकक्ष अन्य पदों पर आसीन वेतनभोगियों के समान हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) सेना में एसिस्टेंट कमांडेंट के कोई पद नहीं हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Korba Aluminium Smelter Plant

2311. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Korba Aluminium Smelter plant construction is behind its schedule; if so, the reasons therefor and the progress so far achieved; and

(b) the names and addresses of all the main contractors/Government or Semi-Government organisations who have been given assignments to complete the construction of the Plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Construction of Korba Aluminium Smelter Plant is proceeding generally as per schedule. Due to shortage in supply of cement, reinforcement steel and other scarce construction materials, there was some setback in certain areas. The lost time is, however being made up by compressing the duration of activities in order to maintain the schedule of construction and commissioning of the Plant.

(b) The names and addresses of the main contractors who have been given assignments to complete the Korba Aluminium Smelter Plant is given in the attached statement.

Statement

(A) **Civil Works**

1. M/s. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.
(A Govt. of India Undertaking),
5/1, Commissariat Road,
Haistings,
Calcutta-22.

2. M/s. Ganon Dunkerley & Co.,
4-A, Mathura Road,
Jungpura-A,
New Delhi-14.

3 M/s. Cementation Co. Ltd.,
P.O. Box No. 11006,
Steelcrete House,
Dinshaw Vachha Road,
Bombay-20

4 M/s Radio Foundation Engg. Ltd.,
& Hazarat & Co.,
254-D, Dr. Annie Basant Road,
Band Box House,
Bombay-25 DD.

(B) **Mechanical Works**

5. M/s. Heavy Engg Corpn.,
(A Govt. of India Undertaking),
P.O. Dhurwa,
Ranchi (Bihar).

6. M/s. Mukund Iron & Steel Works Ltd.,
Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg,
Kurla,
Bombay-400070.

7. M/s. Western Mechanical,
Industries (P) Ltd.,
Industries Manor,
Opposite Bengal Chemicals,
Prabhadevi,
Bombay-400025 DD.

8. The Madras Aluminium Co. Ltd.,
Jayalakshmi,
Race Course,
Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu).

9. M/s. Banco Aluminium Ltd.,
P.O. Box No. 169,
Baroda,
Gujarat.

10. M/s. Hindustan Aluminium Co. Ltd.,
P.O. Renukoot,
Distt. Mirzapur (U.P.),

11. M/s. Kirloskar Pneumetic Co. Ltd.,
Hadapsar Industrial Estate,
Poona-13.

(C) **Electrical Works.**

12 M/s. Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd.,
(A Govt. of India Undertaking),
Formerly Known as M/s. Heavy
Electricals (I) Ltd.,
P.O. Piplani, Distt.Bhopal (M.P.)

13 M/s. Instrumentation Ltd.,
(A Govt. of India Undertaking),
Kota—5 (Rajasthan).

14 M/s NGEF Ltd.,
(A Govt of Mysore Undertaking),
Post Bag No. 3876,
Bangalore-560038.

15 M/s Bajaj Electricals Ltd.,
15—17, Victoria Road, Mazagaon,
Bombay-400010 (DD).

16. M/s. Fort Gloster Industries Ltd.,
31, Chowringee Road,
Calcutta.

17. M/s. Indian Cables Ltd.,
9, Hare Street,
Calcutta-1.

(D) **Consultancy.**

18. M/s. Metallurgical & Engineering
Consultants Ltd.,
(A Govt. of India Undertaking),
P.O. Hinoo, Ranchi.

19. National Industrial Development
Corpn.,
(A Govt. of India Undertakings),
Chanakya Puri,
New Delhi.

Amount spent on production and sale of contraceptives

2312. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by the Union Government for production and sale of contraceptives;

(b) whether contraceptives have been well received by the rural population;

(c) whether certain communities in the country are reluctant to accept contraceptives and other devices of family planning; and

(d) whether any system exists for evaluating growth rate of population per annum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) (a) Government have set up a public sector undertaking viz the Hindustan Latex Limited, for manufacturing Nirodh (Condoms) and a total sum of Rs 106 lakhs has been invested.

A total net amount of about Rs. 362 lakhs has been spent for the sale of about 319 million pieces of Nirodh since the inception of the Nirodh Commercial Distribution Scheme in September, 1968 till January, 1974.

(b) Yes. On the basis of figures of Nirodh distributed under 'Free Supply Scheme' during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 (April—November, 1973), about 75.0 per cent of the total distribution in the country has been done in the rural areas.

(c) No An all India Study carried out in 1970-71 by Operations Research Group. Baroda reveals that the Family Planning Programme is being accepted by all the communities.

(d) Yes. The Sample Registration Scheme of the Registrar General of India provides half-yearly estimates of birth rates and death rates at the national and State levels from which growth rate of population per annum can be worked out.

Enhanced Returns to Labour from Provident Fund

2313. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the return to the employees from funds like Provident Fund invested by the Government in Government Securities is not adequate taking into consideration the rise in the rate of interest all over; and

(b) whether Government are thinking to ensure enhanced returns from such investment to the labour?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). It is true that the yield from investment in Government Securities (which is only a percentage of the total investments made by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation) is comparatively low. However, the pattern of investment of Provident Fund Monies is reviewed from time to time with a view to ensuring the maximum rate of interest to the subscribers

Retirement age of Chiefs of Army and Air Staff

2314 SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI M. S PURTY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change the age of retirement of Chiefs of Army and Air Staff; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Modernisation of Indian Navy

2315. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to modernise the Indian Navy;

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(c) the break-up thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). The Honourable Member would appreciate that it will not be in public interest to disclose further information in the matter.

Statement

The Naval Defence Plan caters for the progressive replacement of our old ships either by indigenous construction or acquisitions from abroad. Older vessels are replaced by vessels incorporating modern weapons and technology etc. In certain cases where vessels have not reached the end of their life, progressive action is taken to up-date them by providing modern/improved weapons and equipment.

The other aspect of modernising our Navy relates to the infrastructure, such as repair and training facilities. These are also up-dated/modernised as required. The overall modernisation plans are kept under constant review and necessary priorities accorded within the constraint of available resources.

Loss to Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

2316. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that it has been alleged that Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. lost Rs. 2.58 crores for the eight month period from May to December, 1972 and not during 15 month as claimed in their Annual Report as reported in a section of the press; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The loss incurred by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited amounting to Rs. 2,57,36,533 is for the 8 months period from May to December 1972. Government are aware of the circumstances regarding workers' dues, payments on account of employees' provident fund and similar statutory obligations, payment of royalty and cess, etc., before take-over of the mines, as well as for the period May to December, 1972.

Rehabilitation scheme for persons displaced by Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

2317. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether land acquisition for setting up Visakhapatnam steel plant has since been completed;

(b) whether there is a scheme to rehabilitate persons displaced in the process of land acquisition; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The land acquisition work is still in progress.

(b) and (c). The rehabilitation of displaced persons is the primary responsibility of the State Government, who will initiate necessary action.

सरकारी उपक्रमों में क्षमता-अयुक्त क्षमता

2318 श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने और किन-किन सरकारी उपक्रमों में क्षमता का कम उपयोग हो रहा है; और

(ख) उनकी पूर्ण क्षमता का उपयोग कब तक होने लगेगा ?

भारी उद्योग उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह): (क) भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय के अधीन

सरकारी क्षेत्र के निम्नलिखित उपक्रमों ने अपनी पूर्ण अधिष्ठापित क्षमता प्राप्त नहीं की है :—

(1) हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (एच० ई० सी०)

(2) माइनिंग एण्ड अलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (एच० ए० एम० सी०)

(3) त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लिमिटेड (टी० एस० एल०)

(4) भारत हेवी प्लेट्स एण्ड वेसल्स लिमिटेड (बी० एच० पी० वी०)

(5) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड (एच० एम० टी०)

(6) मशीन टूल कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड (एम० टी० सी० आई०)

(7) प्रेसम एण्ड केबल आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड

(8) ब्रेथवेट एण्ड कंपनी (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड

(9) जेसप्स एण्ड कपनी लिमिटेड

(10) बर्न एण्ड कंपनी लिमिटेड

(11) इण्डियन स्टैंडर्ड वैगन लिमिटेड (आई० एस० डब्ल्यू)

(12) रिचार्डसन एण्ड क्रुडास (1972) लिमिटेड।

(ख) इन एककों की क्षमता के उपयोग में सुधार करने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए गये हैं या प्रारंभ किए गए हैं। एम० टी० सी० आई० ने केवल हाल ही में उत्पादन करना प्रारंभ किया है। कुछ अन्य एककों को सरकार ने हाल ही में अपने अधिकार में लिया है क्योंकि वे इन एकक में और वांछित स्तर तक उनके उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने में समय लगेगा। भारी इंजीनियरी एककों की पनपने की अवधि (जेस्टेशन पीरियड) भी लंबी है। फिर भी इस मंत्रालय की सीमा के अन्तर्गत सरकारी क्षेत्र में भारी इंजीनियरी एककों के उत्पादन में अप्रैल, 1973 से जनवरी, 1974 की अवधि में गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में 50 प्र० की वृद्धि हुई है। चालू वर्ष की तुलना में वर्ष 1974-75 में उत्पादन में लगभग 25 प्र० की और वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है। इन एककों की क्षमता का बढ़ा हुआ उत्पादन उनकी निर्माण-रूपरेखा में क्रयादेशों के समय पर मिलने वांछित मानकीकरण, कच्चामाल विशेषत इस्पात की समय पर उपलब्धता, परिवहन के लिए वैगनों की उपलब्धता और मधुर श्रमिक संबंधों के निरन्तर बने रहने पर निर्भर करता है दूसरी गंभीर कठिनाई बिजली की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता की रही है। इसलिए यह बताना कि कब तक उपर्युक्त एककों की पूर्ण क्षमता का उपयोग होने लगेगा संभव नहीं है।

जापान को लौह अयस्क का निर्यात

2319. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

श्री एस० आर० दामाणी

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जापान को 31 मार्च, 1972 तक किरिबुरु और बेलाडिला से 800 लाख मीट्रिक टन लौह अयस्क का निर्यात किया जाना था, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त अवधि में कितनी मात्रा में लौह अयस्क का निर्यात किया गया और कम मात्रा का निर्यात हुआ तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उसकी पूर्ति करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख) : जापान को किरिबुरु और बेलाडिला की लौह अयस्क की खानों से 800 लाख टन लौह अयस्क की सप्लाई 30-4-1980 तक पूरी की जानी है न कि 31-3-72 तक।

देश में बिल्लियों, चूहों और कुत्तों की संख्या में वृद्धि

2320. श्री मूलचन्द डागा क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में कुत्तो, चूहो और बिल्लियो की संख्या दिनों-दिन बढ़ रही है और इसका स्वास्थ्य पर कुप्रभाव पड़ रहा है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार कुत्तों, बिल्लियों और चूहों की संख्या को बढ़ाने से रोकने के लिए उपाय करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

भारत द्वारा अफ्रीकी-एशियाई देशों की रक्षा सहायता

2321. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत सरकार ने किन-किन अफ्रीकी देशों के अनुरोध पर किस-किस देश को रक्षा व्यवस्था व उनके लिये आवश्यक साधन जुटाने के लिए 1972-73 में किस प्रकार की सहायता दी और उस पर सरकार को क्या व्यय करना पड़ा ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : भारत सरकार की यह नीति है कि मित्र अफ्रीकी एशियाई देशों को उनकी सुरक्षा अवस्थापना बनाने में यथा संभव सहयोग दे। 1972-73 के दौरान उनके कर्मिकों को हमारे रक्षा प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठानों में प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं दी गई थीं और इसके साथ ही उनके विशिष्ट अनुरोध पर उपयुक्त इन्स्ट्रक्टर भी प्रतिनियुक्त किए गए थे। कुछ देशों से भण्डारों और उपस्करों के लिए प्राप्त हुए अनुरोधों को व्यावसायिक आधार पर पूरा किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में और अधिक ब्यौरा देना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं होगा।

Draft Bill to prevent strikes and lock-outs

2322. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:**
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have circulated a draft bill to several ministries to prevent strikes and lock-outs; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. As far as possible, it is proposed to make the law comprehensive.

Control over mosquitoes

2323. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:**
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West German Embassy bulletin recently published an article claiming that the multi million rupee Delhi experiment to control mosquitoes using chemical sterilisation technique had failed;

(b) if so, what are the grounds on which this claim has been made;

(c) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research and W H O. had denied the claim made by the West German Embassy bulletin in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) An article did appear in German News—Bulletin of the Federal Republic of Germany, Vol XVI No 2 February 1, 1974

(b) The article in question is not a scientific document *per se*, although the data collected by the WHO/ICMR Research Unit on Genetic Control of Mosquitoes was presented and discussed. These data, which are still unpublished, are under detailed analysis and the preliminary conclusions do not support the views expressed in the article which are the views of an individual scientist.

The Indian Council of Medical Research project was not established as a mosquito control programme but a Research Project to investigate the feasibility of genetic control techniques.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Alleged Soviet Naval base at Vishakhapatnam

2324. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the allegation made by Western Governments and news agencies saying that India allowed Soviet Union to build naval base at Vishakhapatnam and other places; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) There is no basis for these reports In the light of the declared policy of the Government of India the question of giving base facilities to any foreign power does not arise The Soviet Union has not sought, nor have we given any base facilities

देश मे मलेरिया, कैन्सर तथा फाइलेरिया रोग से पीड़ित रोगियों की सख्या

2326 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश मे प्रति वर्ष मलेरिया, कैन्सर तथा फाइलेरिया रोग से पीडित रोगियो की सख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) इन रोगो की रोक-थाम तथा चिकित्सा के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है अथवा करने का विचार है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय मे उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किल्लु): (क) मलेरिया, कैंसर और फाइलेरिया अभिसूच्य रोग नही है। फिर भी, उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 1969 से लेकर पिछले पाच वर्षों में देश में हुए मलेरिया के मामलो तथा रिपोर्ट किए गए कैंसर और फाइलेरिया के मामलो की सख्या नीचे दी गई है —

वर्ष	मलेरिया	कैंसर	फाइलेरिया
1969	3,48,647	47,950	48,035
1970	6,94,647	49,423	30,307
1971	13,23,118	33,356	51,299
1972	13,62,806	उपलब्ध नही	85,111
1973 (नवबर 1973 तक)	13,87,385	उपलब्ध नही	उपलब्ध नही

(ख) सूचना का एक विवरण सलग्न है।

विवरण

मलेरिया

राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम का चौथी योजना मे एक केन्द्रीय पोषित योजना बना दिया गया है जिसके लिए 100 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार जिस खर्च के लिए वचनबद्ध है उसके अतिरिक्त वह इस योजना के सचालन के खर्च का भी वहन करती है। आक्रमण और समेकन चरण वाले एककों के लिए राज्यो को जो भी सामान और उपकरण दिया जाता है उसकी लागत भी भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन की जाती है। राज्यो मे मुख्यालय/मण्डल स्तर पर नियुक्त कर्मचारियो पर होने वाले व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए भी आशिक सहायता दी जाती है।

2 ऐसे क्षेत्रो मे, जो अब अनुरक्षण चरण मे आ गए हैं, बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य सेवाए मजबूत करने के लिए 100 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है।

3 कीटनाशकों को अग्रिम रूप मे प्राप्त करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं ताकि विभिन्न राज्यो को छिड़काव कार्यों के लिए ये कीटनाशक समय पर सप्लाई किए जा सकें।

4. चौथी योजना म आक्रमण और समेकन चरण वाले एककों की पुरानी और बेकार गाडियों को एक निश्चित ढग से नई गाडियो मे बदला जा रहा है।

5 छिड़काव कार्यों और रासायन चिकित्सा उपायों के लिए राज्यों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में कीटनाशक और मलेरिया रोधी दवाइयां सप्लाई की जाती हैं।

6. ऐसे क्षेत्रों के जहां मच्छर वेक्टर में डी० डी० टी०/बी० एच० सी० को सहन करने की शक्ति पैदा हो गई है, वहां बी०एच० सी० और मलेथियन जैसे अन्य कीटनाशकों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

7 जिन क्षेत्रों में रोग का संचरण निरन्तर बना हुआ है उनमें विशेष अन्वेषण कार्य किए जा रहे हैं।

8 जिन कस्बों में मलेरिया की समस्या ने गम्भीर रूप ले लिया है वहां 1971-72 में राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शहरी मलेरिया योजना को अनुमोदित पैटर्न पर एक केन्द्र पोषित योजना के रूप में आरम्भ कर दिया गया है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय अवधि में इस योजना को 28 कस्बों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

कैंसर

देश में जिन कैंसर संस्थानों और कैंसर अस्पतालों में कैंसर का इलाज किया जा रहा है वे इस प्रकार हैं:

1 टाटा मेमोरियल अस्पताल और कैंसर रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, बम्बई।

2. गुजरात कैंसर रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, अहमदाबाद।

3. सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली का कैंसर केन्द्र।

4. बे० के० इंस्टीट्यूट आफ रेडियालोजी एण्ड कैंसर रिसर्च, कानपुर।

5 चित्तरंजन कैंसर रिसर्च सेन्टर एण्ड अस्पताल, कलकत्ता।

5 कैंसर विंग आफ श्रीराम चन्द्र भांग मेडिकल कालेज एण्ड अस्पताल, कटक।

7. कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट (डब्ल्यू० आई० ए०) अडार, मद्रास।

8. रेडियम इंस्टीट्यूट एण्ड मेडिकल कालेज, त्रिवेन्द्रम।

9. इन्टरलेशनल कैंसर सेंटर, मैसूर।

इसके अतिरिक्त कैंसर का इलाज विभिन्न मेडिकल कालेजों के सर्जरी और रेडियोथिरापी विभागों में किया जा रहा है जिनमें इसके इलाज का पूरा पूरा साज सामान है।

देश में क्षेत्रीय कैंसर केन्द्रों को खोलने के बारे में विचार करने के लिए स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय द्वारा 1972 में एक कैंसर मूल्यांकन समिति की गठित की गई थी। इस समिति ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट में सिफारिशें की थी उन पर भारत सरकार कार्यवाही कर रही है।

भारत सरकार कैंसर में अनुसंधान कार्य के लिए सहायता अनुदान भी दे रही है।

फाइलेरिया

राष्ट्रीय फाइलेरिया नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक केन्द्रीय पोषित योजना बना दिया गया है। लार्वा रोधी कार्यों के लिए सामान और उपकरण की मुफ्त सप्लाई के अलावा राज्यों को संचालन सम्बन्धी खर्चों के लिए शत प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहाय्यता दी जाती है। "चिकित्सा देखरेख कार्यक्रम" के अन्तर्गत फाइलेरिया स्थानिक क्षेत्रों में फाइलेरिया रोगियों/वाहकों का भी पता और इलाज किया जा रहा है।

नगर आयुक्तों/जन स्वास्थ्य प्रशासकों को मच्छरों की उत्पत्ति, फाइलेरिया रोग को फैलाने में उनका योगदान और इस रोग की रोकथाम/ नियंत्रण के उपलब्ध उपायों के बारे में जानकारी देने के लिए संचारी रोगों के राष्ट्रीय संस्थान में अल्पकालीन प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया जाता है।

इस बीमारी को फैलने से रोकने के लिए नए और अधिक कारगर उपायों का पता लगाने की दिशा में संचारी रोगों के राष्ट्रीय संस्थान द्वारा अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है

मध्य प्रदेश में लोह अयस्क के भण्डार

2327. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दसौर जिले के मनाना और रामपुरा पठार के चौकड़ी, कंजाड़ी आदि ग्रामों में लौह-अयस्क के भण्डार पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिले हैं;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में पहले कोई सर्वेक्षण हुआ था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) मंदसौर जिले के भागों में कहीं-कहीं लौह अयस्क के कुछ भंडार होने की सूचना मिली है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के भू-विज्ञान व खनन निदेशालय ने 1964-65 क्षेत्रगत कार्यक्षेत्र में इस क्षेत्र के भागों का सर्वेक्षण किया था।

(ग) परिणाम उत्साहवर्द्धक नहीं है क्योंकि भंडार कम मात्रा में है और अलग-अलग ग्रेड के हैं।

केन्द्रीय उपदान निधि

2328. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत 24 नवम्बर, को श्रम मंत्रियों के 24वें सम्मेलन में कर्मचारियों के लिए 'केन्द्रीय उपदान निधि' बनाने के बारे में किये गये निर्णय के बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : जैसा कि नवम्बर, 1973 में हुए श्रम मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन ने सिफारिश की है, एक केन्द्रीय उपदान निधि गठित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए एक समिति गठित की गई है। समिति की रिपोर्ट प्रतीक्षित है।

Daily wages of workers in tea plantations

2329. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the daily wages of a worker in the tea plantation industry in India is the lowest in the world; and

(b) if so, the necessary steps, if any, Government propose to take to revise the wage structure of the tea workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Such comparisons have not been made as they are not meaningful. Apart from action that can be taken by the State Governments under the Minimum Wages Act to periodically revise the minimum rates of wages, wages of workers in the tea industry are also settled as a result of bipartite or tripartite negotiations.

Loss of production due to strike by workers in Rohtas Industries Complex at Dalmianagar

2330. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the loss sustained by Bihar in production due to the prolonged strike by workers of the Rohtas Industries Complex at Dalmianagar in Central and State revenue; and

(b) whether Government have found any permanent solution after meeting the workers and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTRY IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The dispute essentially falls in the State sector and information is not available, it is, however, learnt that the strike has been called off at the intervention of the Bihar State Labour Minister.

Production of Commercial Vehicles

2331. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies which are manufacturing commercial vehicles in India; and

(b) the number of commercial vehicles manufactured during the last three years, year-wise and factory-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): and (b). The required information is as under:

S. No.	Name of the firm	Number of vehicles manufactured in 1971	1972	1973
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Tata Engg & Loco motive Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur	24,654	22,441	23,107
2.	M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd. Madras	5,456	4,244	5,659
3.	M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay	4,572	3,489	4,041
4.	M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Uttarpara, Distt. Hooghly, West Bengal	1,609	1,547	2,324
5.	M/s. Bajaj Tempo Ltd., Poona	3,322	3,416	5,005
6.	M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Bombay	922	911	1,299
7.	M/s. Standard Motor Products of India Ltd, Madras	330	1 418	965

Indian Missions in Latin American countries and vice versa

2332. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Missions functioning in Latin American countries as on the 31st December 1973 together with location; and

(b) the total number of Missions of Latin American countries in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) There are 11 Resident Indian Missions in Latin America and the Caribbean countries. These Missions are located in Buenos Aires (Argentina), Santiago (Chile), Brasilia (Brazil), Havana (Cuba), Lima (Peru), Bogota (Colombia), Caracas (Venezuela), Georgetown (Guyana), Port-of-Spain (Trinidad & Tobago), Panama City (Panama), and Mexico City (Mexico). Besides, there are 20 countries under concurrent representation without any resident representatives.

(b) The number of Missions of Latin American and Caribbean countries having resident representatives in Delhi is 12 (twelve).

Life Insurance for mineworkers and maternity benefit to women workers

2333. SHRI M. S. PURTY Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made arrangements for life insurance for the persons working inside the mines; and

(b) whether women workers get proper facility at the time of maternity as well as before and after and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): (a) The Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme, 1971 which applies to workers in coal mines who are members of the Coal Mines Provident Fund provides for family pension and a Life Assurance benefit for the family in case of a member who dies while in service.

(b) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, which applies to certain establishments, including mines, provides for grant of maternity and other benefiits to women workers for certain periods before and after child birth.

Ex-gratia bonus to clerical and supervisory staff of Dock Labour Board

2334. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the reasons for the non-payment of *ex-gratia* bonus to the clerical and supervisory staff of the Dock Labour Boards of Calcutta, Vishakhapatnam, Madras, Cochin and Mormugao at par with the workers of the respective Dock Labour Boards ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : Whereas the registered and listed dock workers are paid bonus at the rates fixed under the mutual settlements arrived at under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between them and their employers, the staff of the Dock Labour Boards is paid *ex-gratia* in lieu of bonus at the rate applicable to the Port employees.

Shortage of Coal for Industries in Gujarat and other States

2335. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to shortage of coal about 2,500 small engineering units in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and large number of industries in West Bengal have been totally or partially closed ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to supply coal to the affected units ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). The coal production during 1973 has been more than in any previous year. However, in recent months the movement of coal to various consuming industries in the country has been affected partly by staff troubles on the Railways and partly by the higher priority being enjoyed by the power houses and the steel plant for allotment of wagons resulting in the relatively low priority consumers facing shortage of coal. Apart from the co-ordinated efforts being made by the coal producing organisations on the one hand to increase coal production and by the railways on the other to increase movement of coal to the various industries, the State Governments have been requested to arrange setting up of coal dumps at selected distinations and arrange the supply of coal from dumps to the individual consumers through co-operatives or other agencies.

Recommendations of Indian Labour Conference on minimum wage.

2336. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4634 on the 13th December, 1973 rgearding recommendations of Indian Labour Conference on Minimum Wage and state :

(a) whether Government consider that the minimum wage of Rs. 196 recommend ed by the Third Pay Commission is in conformity with the conclusions of the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference held in 1957 ; and

(b) whether Government consider that the minimum wage of Rs. 196 recommended by the Third Pay Commission should be compulsory minimum wage for every wage earnes in the country including the agricultural labourers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). The matter has been discussed fully in Chapter 6 of Vol. I of the Third Pay Commission's Report. The Commission recommended that the minimum remuneration of a whole-time Central Government employee at the start of his career should be fixed at Rs. 185/- per month ; the Government have raised this to Rs. 196/- per month

Supply of various types of gases to Naval Defence and Armed Forces by Indian Oxygen Limited

2337. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2663 on the 29th November, 1973 regarding Indian Oxygen Limited's products supplied for Defence purposes and state :

(a) whether the entire requirements of various Gases required for Naval Defence and Armed Forces are supplied by Indian Oxygen Limited ; and

(b) if not, who are the suppliers for various Gases required for Armed Naval and Air Forces and for the Defence Production Undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The information is not readily available and is being collected from various organisations of Armed Forces and Defence Production Undertakings and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of Electrical Sheet Steel

2338. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a project for manufacturing electrical sheet steel ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). Facilities already exist for production of Hot Rolled Dynamo Grade electrical steel sheets in the country. The question of installation of facilities for manufacture of Gold Rolled Grain Oriented Electrical Sheets at Rourkela Steel Plant is under consideration.

तमिलनाडु के चाय बागानों पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

2339. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) तमिलनाडु के कितने चाय बागानों पर इस समय भविष्य निधि की राशि बकाया है,

(ख) प्रत्येक चायबागान पर कितनी धनराशि बकाया है, और

(ग) उनसे बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है तथा उन चाय बागानों के नाम क्या हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार सूचित किया है —

(क) तमिल नाडु में, 31-12-1973 की स्थिति के अनुसार ऐसे 17 चाय बागान/चाय स्टेट है, जिन पर भविष्य निधि की राशि बकाया है।

(ख) और (ग). ऐसे प्रतिष्ठानों की एक सूची जिसमें प्रत्येक के पास बकाया पड़ी राशि दर्शायी गई है, और उस वसूल करने के लिए की जा रही कार्रवाई बताई गई है सभा पटल पर रखी है।

[ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई देखिये संख्या एस-57/74]।

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में श्रम न्यायालय (लेबर कोर्ट)

2340. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में इस समय कितने श्रम न्यायालय (लेबर कोर्ट) है और वे कहा-कहा हैं,

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में इन न्यायालयों में कितने मुकदमे दर्ज किए गए, उनमें कितनों का अब तक निटपान हो गया है और कितने निर्णयाधीन है,

(ग) क्या कुछ मजदूर संघो ने और श्रम न्यायालय खोलने की मांग की है, यदि हां, तो

उन मजदूर संघों के नाम क्या हैं और कहां कहां ये न्यायालय खोलने की मांग की गई है; और

(ख) एक श्रम न्यायालय के अन्तर्गत कितने जिले एवं तहसीलें तथा कितना क्षेत्र आता है और ऐसे कितने उद्योग उसके अधीन आते हैं जिसमें बीस या उससे अधिक व्यक्ति काम करते हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार, इसके द्वारा गठित किए गए केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रमन्यायालयों के अलावा, विभिन्न राज्यों में राज्य सरकार अधिकरणों/श्रम न्यायालयों की सेवाओं का उपयोग करती है। बिहार में धनबाद में स्थित तीन केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-एवं श्रम न्यायालय है, उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई नहीं है। जहां तक इन तीन केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरणों एव श्रम न्यायालयों का सम्बन्ध है, सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

(1) 1-1-1971 से 31-12- 1973 के दौरान दायर किए गए मामलों/आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या 261/913

(2) 1-1-1971 से 31-12 1973 के दौरान निपटाए गए मामलों/आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या 336/913 (इन में पिछले वर्षों से आगे लाए गए मामले/आवेदन-पत्र सम्मिलित है)।

(3) 31-12-1973 को लंबित, मामलों/आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या 90/427

(ग) उपलब्ध सूचनानुसार, इस प्रकार की कोई मांगें केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण श्रम एवं-न्यायालयों को, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 33ग(2) के प्रयोजनों को छोड़कर, अखिल भारत अधिकार क्षेत्र है। जहां तक धारा 33ग(2) का सम्बन्ध है, बिहार में तीन न्यायालयों का अधिकार क्षेत्र निम्न प्रकार है :—

श्रम-न्यायालय संख्या 1, धनबाद :—बिहार राज्य में पूर्निया, सहर्सा, समस्तीपुर, मधुबनी, भंगा और धनबाद के जिले, सदर उपमण्डल को छोड़कर परन्तु बाघमारा उपमण्डल सहित।

श्रम-न्यायालय (संख्या 2) धनबाद :—बिहार राज्य में रांची, सिंहभूम, पलामाऊ, भोजपुर, रोहतास, सारन, सीवान, चम्पारन-पूर्व, चम्पारन पश्चिम, मुजफ्फरपुर, वैशाली, सीतामरही, जिले।

श्रम-न्यायालय (संख्या 3), धनबाद :—बिहार राज्य में गया, औरंगाबाद, नवादाह, मंधिर, बेगुसराय, पटना, नालन्दा, संथाल परगना, भागलपुर, हजारीबाग, गिरिडिह और धनबाद जिले का सदर उपमण्डल। यह उल्लेख कर दिया जाए कि केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय जबलपुर को सम्पूर्ण उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य का भी धारा 33ग(2) के अन्तर्गत अधिकार क्षेत्र दिया गया है।

Injurious effect of cyclamates on Health

2341. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have either come across any reports or made investigations on its own regarding the injurious effects of cylamates on health ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that several soft drinks made in the country with foreign collaboration including Coca Cola contain cylamates ;

(c) whether Government are aware that several foreign countries like Japan have banned the use of cylamates in soft drinks ; and

(d) if so, whether Government intend to do the same here too ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Reports appeared in 1969 that Cyclamates

which are extensively used as artificial sweetners are suspected to be cancer producing.

(b) Soft drinks made in the country including Coca Cola do not contain cyclamates.

(c) Yes.

(d) Use of cyclamates in soft drinks and in other foods is not permitted in India under the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

Fifth Plan allocation for Aluminium project at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra

2342. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has sanctioned any amount for the public sector Aluminium project at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra for the Fifth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the purpose ; and

(c) when the project is expected to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 50.00 crores against the total estimated cost of Rs 78.825 crores.

(c) The project is expected to be completed within five years from the date of sanction, provided the entire funds required for implementation are available.

Expenditure on Indian Missions during 1972-73

2343. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenses on Indian High Commissions and Embassies in London, Paris, New York, Moscow, Warsaw and Belgrade during the year 1972-73 ; and

(b) the number of additional Offices of Indian Embassies in foreign countries that were opened during the year 1972-73 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH)

Name of Mission	In Lakhs of Rupee
(a) High Commission of India London	122 82
Embassy of India, Paris	22.96
Permanent Mission of India New York	50 55
Consulate General of India New York	30 31
Embassy of India, Moscow	41 10
Embassy of India, Warsaw	12.72
Embassy of India, Belgrade	11 79
(b) Embassy of India, Abu Dhabi	
Embassy of India, Bagota	
Embassy of India, Qatar	
Assistant High Commission of India, Chittagong	
Consulate of India, Chiangmai	

Manufacture of Small Car

2344. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK ·

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state ·

(a) the latest position with regard to demand for a small car in the public sector ;

(b) whether any of the parties to whom letters of intent were given, has made any progress in the manufacture of small cars ; and

(c) the extent of foreign exchange allowed to each small car manufacturer during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Government have decided not to pursue for the time being the proposal for setting up a project in the public sector for the manufacture of cares.

(b) Three parties have submitted their prototype cars for tests by the Vehicles Research & Development Establishment, Ahmednagar. In other cases the development of prototypes is at different stages.

(c) Government have not sanctioned any foreign exchange to any of the parties to whom letters of intent have been granted for manufacture of passenger cars.

Need-based minimum wage for Labourers

2345. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to introduce need-based minimum wage for all labourers in the country; and

(b) if not the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b) Wages in the organised sector are now-a-days being settled generally through bi-partite negotiations in which case it is for the parties to consider the question of need-based wage with reference to the circumstances of the concerned industry. Government have no proposals at present for introduction of a need-based minimum wage for all workers in the country.

Iron Ore Deposits in Madras

2346. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge iron ore deposit and atomic metals have been discovered at Trivannammalli in Madras;

(b) if so, the estimated iron ore and atomic metals deposits there;

(c) the estimated percentage of pig iron and atomic metals to be extracted from the ore; and

(d) the time by which the work would be started there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) No atomic minerals have so far been discovered at Tiruvannammalli in Madras. Therefore, question of further details asked for in parts (b), (c) and (d) of the question in so far as atomic minerals is concerned, does not arise.

As regards Iron ore, near Tirvannammali iron-ore deposits were first traced by the Geological Survey of India in 1931. In recent years, the Tamil Nadu Mineral Development Project carried out detailed exploration by large scale mapping, pitting trenching and drilling and systematic collection of samples for chemical analyses and beneficiation tests.

(b) The probable reserves of iron-ore estimated by the Tamil Nadu Mineral Development Project are about 140 million tonnes (32-40 per cent).

(c) Tests carried out by the National Metallurgical Laboratory have shown encouraging results. Concentrates with 63 per cent Fe were obtained, the recovery of iron in the concentrates being over 90 per cent.

(d) Bulk samples have been sent for tests by the Tamil Nadu Mineral Development Project authorities to the Australian Mineral Development Laboratory. Based on the results, decision regarding the method of exploitation will be taken up. Meanwhile, further exploration by the Tamil Nadu Mineral Development Project in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme is underway.

Training to Defence Personnel for L.I.C. Agency

2347. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Resettlement, Ministry of Defence had drawn up a plan to impart the training of L.I.C. agency to Defence Personnel during 1974-75;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of defence personnel to be given the training in 1974-75; and

(d) the categories of personnel to whom this training would be imparted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To create further self-employment opportunities for ex-Servicemen.

(c) Approximately 500.

(d) JCOs/NCOs of the Army and their equivalents in the Navy and Air Force, who are in their last year of service.

Reported Chinese Tactics for Expansion in Indian Territory

2348. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports about ominous China thrust;

(b) whether the Chinese are using the tactics for their territorial expansion in Indian territorial expansion in Indian territory which they forcibly captured in 1959; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has seen a press report in the *Hindustan Times*.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Visit by Chinese Military Delegation to Pakistan

2349. SHRI SHRIKRISHNA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a Chinese Military Delegation visited Pakistan recently and made an agreement with that country for co-operation in the matter of SAMs and other sophisticated equipment; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Government are aware of the recent visit of a Chinese military delegation to Pakistan but do not yet have authentic information to corroborate the formalising of any agreement between China and Pakistan to manufacture SAMs and other sophisticated equipment.

(b) All related developments in Pakistan are taken into consideration while reviewing our defence plans.

Assistance to Bangladesh

2350. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given to Bangladesh since it attained independence in the form of loans, subsidy, foodgrains, cement medicines and other commodities;

(b) whether this has put a severe strain on our economy and is a contributory factor for price-rise; and

(c) when the loans are likely to be repaid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The quantum of financial assistance (viz. Government-to-Government loans and grants) given/promised by India to Bangladesh since the attainment of independence

by that country has amounted to Rs. 210 crores. Details of this assistance are found in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6358/74].

In addition, the Government of India has also promised to make available to Bangladesh (a) special bank credit amounting to Rs. 25 crores for the supply of items like railway wagons, coaches, pumps, etc. and (b) temporary bank accommodation, for 365 days, for Rs. 15 crores for the purchase of textiles (lungis, sarees, etc.).

(b) No, Sir. Since the articles supplied under the assistance programme formed only a small part of the total production of these commodities in the country, the assistance given to Bangladesh cannot be said to have put a severe strain on the Indian economy or contributed significantly to the price rise.

(c) Repayment periods of the various loans are indicated in Part II of the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6358/74].

राजस्थान में खनिज निक्षेप

2351. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के किन-किन क्षेत्रों में खनिज पदार्थ मिलने की संभावना है,

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किन-किन स्थानों पर परीक्षण किए हैं, और

(ग) कितने निक्षेपों का पता चला है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) ज्ञात खनिज निक्षेपों के अतिरिक्त, राजस्थान के लगभग सभी जिलों में अनेक क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जिनमें विभिन्न खनिजों के संभावित स्रोत हो सकते हैं। खनिज स्रोतों का अनुमान लगाने हेतु राजस्थान के विभिन्न भागों में भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा सर्वेक्षण किए गए थे अभी भी सर्वेक्षण किए जा रहे हैं। अब तक अनुमानित मुख्य खनिज निक्षेपों के भण्डारों का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है —

खनिज	स्थान जिला	भण्डारों की अनुमानित मात्रा (लाख टनों में)
1	2	3
सीसा-जस्ता	उदयपुर	1,196 20
लौह अयस्क	जयपुर, उदयपुर, सीकर और झुनझुनू	160 00
चूना पत्थर	अजमेर, अलवर, बांसवाड़ा बूंदी, चित्तौड़गढ़, बीकानेर, जयपुर, जोधपुर, पाली, नागौर झुनझुनू, उदयपुर, सवाई माधोपुर तथा सिरोही।	73,155 50
डोलोमाइट	नागौर जोधपुर, तथा पाली	1,010.00
फास्फोराइट	उदयपुर तथा जैसलमेर	481 50
जिप्सम	नागौर, बीकानेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर, गंगानगर तथा बाड़मेर।	71,011 30
बेरोनाइट	बाड़मेर	669.90
चीनी मिट्टी	बीकानेर, उदयपुर, जयपुर तथा सीकर	88 60
फायरक्ले	बीकानेर तथा जैसलमेर	51 97

1	2	3
फुलर्स अर्थ . . .	बीकानेर, बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर	2,393.40
बैराइट्स . . .	अलवर और बूंदी,	75,912 (टन)
स्टैटाइट . . .	जयपुर, भीलवाड़ा, उदयपुर अलवर तथा सवाई माधोपुर।	24.75
पाइरोटाइट . .	सीकर	805.40
बरमीक्युलाइट . .	अजमेर	4,000 (टन)
बोलास्टोनाइट . .	पाली और सिरोही	620.00
लिग्नाइट . . .	बीकानेर	203.00

निरोध का उत्पादन

2352. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परिवार नियोजन के लिए गत एक वर्ष मे कितने निरोधो का उत्पादन हुआ है, और

(ख) क्या निरोध मुफ्त बांटे जाते है अथवा केवल खरीदे जा सकते है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय मे उप-मंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) : (क) 1972-73 में देश में करीब 17.20 करोड निरोध तैयार किये गए।

(ख) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निरोध व्यावसायिक रूप से बेचा जाता है और मुफ्त भी सप्लाई किया जाता है।

Preference to Relatives of Medically unfit labourers of mines, factories and mills for employment

2353. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given concessions to the workers of the mines, factories and mills that in case of being certified medically unfit for working, their sons, daughters, husband or relative should get employment by which their family could be supported; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Extension of Delivery Schedule of Wagons for Yugoslavia

2354. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's three major wagon builders, Braithwaite, Jessop and Texmaco have again asked for an extension of the delivery schedule of the Yugoslav contract for supply of wagons;

(b) whether this has become unavoidable as the wagon building industry is reeling under the weight of over-mounting losses in the execution of this contract;

(c) whether the industry has been badly affected by the erratic supply of power and lack of shipping tonnage; and

(d) if so, the policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The three wagon builders have brought to Government's pointed notice their inability to execute the order within the ambit of current delivery and price terms.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government is in the process of evolving adequate correctives to the situation.

Profit made by Bharat Heavy Electricals, Hardwar

2355. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals at Hardwar is now running on profit; and if so, profit made during 1973; and

(b) the extent to which production has increased in 1973 as compared to the figures of 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Hardwar Unit of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is expected to break even by the end of 1973-74 while there will thus be no profit or loss during the year, the trend shows that the unit will make a profit in the coming year.

(b) Production in 1973-74 is expected to increase by about 90 per cent compared to 1972-73.

Settlement of strike by Jute workers

2356. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what steps were taken to settle the strike by Jute workers in West Bengal, Kanpur and other places;

(b) whether the advice of the Union Labour Ministry was not acceptable either to the employers or to the State Governments concerned; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Several tripartite discussions were held to avert the threatened strike in the Jute Industry Following these discussions, the representatives of the IJMA etc. and the three unions of jute workers affiliated to the INTUC, NFITU, HMS signed a tripartite settlement at Calcutta before the State Industrial Relations Machinery on January 13, 1974. The remaining six unions led by CITU, AITUC UTUC etc. declined to sign the settlement on the ground that it fall short of their demands. A section of the workers went on strike from January, 14, 1974. The strike by the jute Workers in West Bengal was called off from February 15, 1974 and the strike by Jute Workers in other States except in Raigarh (Madhya Pradesh) has also since been called off.

Ratio of direct recruitment and promotion for Commissions in Armed Forces

2357. SHRI B V. NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the ratio between direct recruitment and promotion from ranks for commissions in the Army, Navy and Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The position is indicated below :—

The position is indicated below:—

(i) Army.—Out of the total cadre strength of officers, nearly 5 per cent is reserved for promotees.

Against roughly 25 per cent of the total intake into the Permanent Commissioned ranks, annually, those in the lower ranks can apply and be commissioned, if found suitable in all respects, after preliminary training.

(ii) Navy.—There is no quota reserved for promotion to the commissioned ranks from the lower ranks, but promotions to the commis-

sioned ranks from the lower ranks are made to the extent necessary, on the basis of seniority and fitness in all respects, and subject to satisfactory completion of probation.

(iii) Air Force.—There is no reserved quota for promotees in the commissioned ranks; in the Flying and Technical Branches. However, in the Non-Technical Ground Duties Branches, the following percentage reservations for promotion are available:—

(1)Administrative Branch	33-1/3%
(2) Logistics Branch (3) Education Branch (4) Accounts Branch (5) Meteorological Branch	20%

Legislation for compulsory Family planning

2358. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether compulsory family planning will amount to a curtailment of the fundamental rights; and

(b) if not, whether Government will contemplate legislation on the above lines to contain population explosion in this subcontinent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) The Government have been advised that legislation for compulsory sterilization of either of the parents after they have had a specified number of children may be constitutionally permissible provided there is provision to exempt genuine objectors on conscientious and religious grounds.

(b) Government do not contemplate legislation in this respect as they feel that the Family Planning Programme should be a voluntary one and continue to be based on motivation and education of the couples rather than on any sort of compulsion, apart from the impracticability of enforcing such a Law.

Effect of Mathura Oil Refinery effluent water

2359. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into consideration that effluent water of Mathura Oil Refinery should not pose any hazard when used either for irrigation or for human use after normal treatment in Municipal treatment facilities; and

(b) if so, whether Government have also taken any cooperation from Chief Archaeological Chemist so that historical monuments at Agra and Mathura, especially the Taj Mahal, are in no way affected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Minerals in Madhya Pradesh

2360. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any plan for exploitation of minerals in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Exploitation of minerals is a continuous process and plans in this regard are drawn up from time to time in respect of all States including Madhya Pradesh. The important mining projects to be taken up in Madhya Pradesh during the Fifth Plan are Surkachar non-coking

coal project, Bailadila Iron Ore Project (Deposit No. 5), Korba Aluminium Project and Malanjkhand Copper Project. The Madhya Pradesh Government have also reserved areas for public sector exploitation for limestone, bauxite and iron ore.

Fourth Plan Target of Coal Production

2361. SHRI VIRBHDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of coal production for the Fourth Five Year Plan has been fully achieved; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). No Sir, the production target of coal for the Fourth Plan was 93.5 million tonnes, against which the production expected to be achieved by the end of the Fourth Plan is 79 million tonnes. The shortfall has been mainly due to the following reasons.

(i) Shortfall in the demand from important consuming sector like steel plants etc.;

(ii) Inadequate rail transport since the last quarter of 1970;

(iii) Frequent power break-downs and continuing power shortage, particularly in the Eastern region and the shortage of explosives in recent months;

(iv) The unsettled law and order conditions in West Bengal during the earlier years of the Fourth Plan which led to the closure of large number of mines; and

(v) Inadequate investment in the mines and attention paid to send stowing and other measures by the previous private mine owners.

Labour unrest in Organised Sector

2362. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increasing evidence of labour unrest in organised sector in the recent months; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the special short-term and long-term measures taken to restore industrial peace?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) Reckoned in terms of mandays (provisional) lost due to work stoppages, 1973 was comparatively less disturbed than 1972

(b) Maintenance of industrial peace and promotion of harmonious industrial relations, leading to un-interrupted production have continued to receive the attention of the Government whose constant attempt has been to streamline the procedures and machinery for the prevention and settlement of disputes

Proposed visit by Prime Minister of Bangladesh

2364 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH . Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the preparatory talks for the forthcoming visit of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh under the 25-Year Indo-Bangladesh Friendship Treaty for period consultations were held in Dacca on the 9th January, 1974;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether the grounds for the meeting of the two Prime Ministers have since been prepared and if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The talks held in Dacca from

January 9 to January 12, 1974, were the third in the series of official level bilateral consultations between the officials of the Foreign Offices of India and Bangladesh. Such periodic consultations were envisaged in the Joint Declaration issued by the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh in Dacca on March 19, 1972. Such talks are in the nature of the continue process of consultations between the two countries and they cover various aspects of bilateral relations. The discussions were not related directly to the proposed visit of the Bangladesh Prime Minister to India.

(c) Preparations are under way for the meeting of the two Prime Ministers. It is not customary to divulge in advance the subjects of discussion.

Allotment of Jeeps and Motorcycles to M.Ps and Legislators

2365. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of jeeps and motorcycles from various defence depots allotted to Members of Parliament and members of State Legislatures during the last six months;

(b) the political parties to which these parliamentarians and legislators belonged; and

(c) the prices at which these jeeps and motorcycles were sold and total amount collected consequently ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) The number of jeeps/motorcycles sold to MPs|MLAs|MLCs from Ordnance Depots during the period from 1st July to 31st December 1973 is as follows :—

Jeeps	62	(8 to MPs and 54 to Members of State Legislatures)
Motorcycles	—2	(1 to an MP and 1 to a Member of State Legislature).

(b) The party affiliations of the 9 MPs is as under :—

Congress	7
Jan Sangh	1
Independent	1

Information relating to the party affiliations of the 55 MLAs is not readily available. Releases are made without reference to party affiliations. The only condition required to be fulfilled for allotments is that a Legislator can get only one vehicle during his tenure.

(c) The vehicles are released at the average sale rates obtained for similar make, type and class of vehicles over a period of six months. These prices are computed periodically. The current price ranges from Rs. 5,822 to Rs. 12,096 for a Jeep/Jonga and from Rs. 1,931 to Rs. 4,160 for a motor-cycle. The total amount realised in respect of the releases referred to in the answer to part (a) of the Question is as under:—

Jeeps	Rs. 4,73,256.00
Motorcycles	Rs. 5,720.00

दिल्ली में एक कैन्सर अस्पताल की स्थापना

2366. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली मे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र एक कैन्सर अस्पताल की स्थापना की जायेगी जहां कैन्सर रोग की पहचान तथा उसकी चिकित्सा का उत्तम प्रबन्ध किया जाएगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे मे ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली में कैंसर का एक नया अस्पताल स्थापित करने के बारे मे सरकार के पास इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

रोटरी डिस्ट्रिक्ट 310 ने, जिसमे पजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली तथा उत्तरप्रदेश के रोटरी क्लब शामिल हैं, दिल्ली मे एक कैंसर फाउण्डेशन की स्थापना की है जिसके पास एक ऐसा प्रस्ताव है।

औद्योगिक श्रम नीति

2367. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या श्रम मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार 1973 को घोषित औद्योगिक श्रम नीति मे कोई परिवर्तन करने का इरादा नही रखती है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) . (क) और (ख) सरकार की श्रम नीति की, सम्बन्धित पक्षो से सलाह लेकर लगातार पुनरीक्षा की जा रही है और सामाजिक-आर्थिक नीतियो की बदलती हुई अपेक्षाओ और आर्थिक विकास और उन्नति के अनुरूप समय समय पर गठन सबधी और वैधानिक परिवर्तन किए जाते है।

छावनी बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1924 मे सशोधन

2368. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** क्या रक्षा मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या छावनी बोर्ड अधिनियम 1924 मे सशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव वर्षों से सरकार के विचाराधीन है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या अब उसमे सशोधन करने का विचार सरकार ने छोड दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्यो, और यदि नही, तो क्या इस विधेयक को सरकार ससद के वर्तमान सत्र मे पेश करने का विचार रखती है?

रक्षा मंत्रालय मे उपमंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) से (ग). अन्य बातो के साथ-साथ छावनी अधिनियम, 1924 में संशोधन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा एक कार्य-दल स्थापित किया गया था । कार्य-दल ने जून, 1973 में अपनी सिफारिशो प्रस्तुत की । ये इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं और इनमे अभी कुछ और समय लगने की सम्भावना है । अत ससद् के चालू सत्र मे विधेयक पेश करना सम्भव नही होगा।

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद की ओर से रक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री को दिया गया ज्ञापन

2369. **श्री रामावतर शास्त्री** : क्या रक्षा मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद् की ओर से कोई ज्ञापन रक्षा उत्पादन मत्री को 17 दिसम्बर, 1973 का पेश किया गया था,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है? और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) · (क) जी नही, श्रीमन्

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नही उठते।

दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के लिए चुनाव

2370 **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रक्षा मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गत दस फरवरी को दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड का चुनाव हुआ था,

(ख) यदि हा, तो मतदाताओ की सख्या कितनी थी और कितने मतदाताओ ने वास्तव म वोट दिए,

(ग) विजयी व्यक्तियो के नाम क्या हैं, और

(घ) छावनी बोर्ड ने चुनावो पर कितना व्यय किया और उसे कितनी आय हुई?

रक्षा मंत्रालय मे उपमत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) जी हां। श्रीमन्

(ख) छावनी मे 9,298 मतदाताओ मे से 5,739 ने अपने मत दिए ।

(ग) चुने गए व्यक्तियों के नाम निम्नांकित हैं:--

1 श्री सरजुग लाल

2 श्री शम्भू नाथ गुप्त

3 श्री मोती राम

4 श्री श्याम बिहारी लाल

5 श्री हफीजुल्लाह राही

6 श्री राम बाबू

7 श्री केदार नाथ सिंह।

(घ) आय 2,376 रुपये की थी और व्यय 2,277 रुपये का था।

एक्सप्रैस केबल्स (प्रइवेट) लिमिटेड नेऊरा, पटना द्वारा कर्मचारी भवष्यि निधि की कटौती की रसीदें न देना

2371. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या एक्सप्रेस केबल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नेऊरा, पटना में सभी मजदूरों के वेतन से भविष्य निधि की राशि काटी जाती है जिसमें कम्पनी अपना अंशदान भी देती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक जमा की गई राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या कम्पनी ने मजदूरों को सन् 1972-73 में जमा की गई राशि की रसीदें अब तक नहीं दी हैं; और यदि हां, तो क्यों?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और यह एकत्र की जा रही है। यह यथा-समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Rehabilitation of Refugees from Former East Pakistan

2372. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of refugees from former East Pakistan still awaiting rehabilitation and their break-up in different refugee camps;

(b) the Government plan for their rehabilitation and the time schedule thereof ;

(c) whether refugees from different camps including Deoli in Rajasthan have appealed to Government and sent memoranda to them for rehabilitation in the Andaman Islands, if so, the outlines of the text of the memoranda; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6259/74].

(b) Plants for resettlement of 21300 of these families during the Fifth Five Year Plan period have been formulated. Of these 15,600 families are planned to be settled on agricultural land and 5700 families on non-agricultural occupations and efforts will also be continued for the rehabilitation of the remaining families. This is, however, subject to availability of suitable lands and adequate funds.

(c) Yes, Sir. The migrants in Deoli Camp have requested that they may be rehabilitated in "Andamans". They started that while land in those Islands is like the land in Bangladesh, the lands in Rajasthan are not favourable for cultivation by them.

(d) In so far as families to be inducted in to Little Andaman during 1974-75 are concerned, it is proposed to select them from Mana Camp. Selection of families in the subsequent years would be considered at the appropriate time.

Persons rehabilitated in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2373. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons rehabilitated in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the years 1970 to 1973;

(b) the break-up of the figures of the former East Pakistan refugees, Burmese refugees, Cylonese refugees, Ex-servicemen and others during the same period;

(c) the basic policies of Government regarding rehabilitation of the above categories of persons in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(d) the plan for rehabilitation and the period for its implementation outlined by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY)): (a) and (b). A statement giving information in respect of migrants from former East Pakistan, repatriates from Sri Lanka and Ex-servicemen is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT--6360/74]. Information in respect of repatriates from Burma is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). According to Government policy, schemes are to be taken up for the development of such areas in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as are suitable for the rehabilitation of displaced persons, repatriates and ex-servicemen. Reclamation for resettlement purposes has to be coordinated with arrangements for extraction, processing and disposal of timber. With reference to arrangements under consideration in this regard and other relevant considerations, the scope for resettlement in Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been reviewed. It is now envisaged that during the Fifth Plan period, about 2,000 families of migrants from former East Pakistan and repatriates from Sri Lanka and 400 families of ex-servicemen would be resettled on land and 200 families of migrants from former East Pakistan in non-agricultural occupations.

There is a general scheme rehabilitation assistance to Burma repatriates under which State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been authorised to grant financial assistance for setting up small trade or business. This scheme is in force in Andaman and Nicobar Islands also.

Alleged sabotage in Steel Plants

2374. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report that an extremist political party is allegedly sabotaging steel production at various integrated steel plants both in the public and private sectors;

(b) if so, whether it has been inquired into; and

(c) the facts about the alleged sabotage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government are not aware of any such attempt at sabotage of steel production at various integrated steel plants.

Shortage of Pig Iron and Coal in West Bengal

2375. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to shortage of pig iron and coal, about 950 small industries of West Bengal are passing through a serious crisis and 5,00,000 workers of these industries are facing unemployment;

(b) whether a loss to the tune of about Rs. 4 crores per months is being suffered as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, the plans of Government to remove this shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). It would not be correct to say that small industries of West Bengal

are facing serious crisis owing to shortage of pig iron and coal. Some shortages had however developed and all sectors in the economy consuming pig iron and coal would have felt the effect to some extent.

(c) Control on distribution and movement of hard coke was re-introduced in July 1973 to ensure equitable distribution to metallurgical industries. A Committee has also been set up to lay-down guidelines for distribution of the available supply of pig iron and to coordinate supplies of coke. Another Committee has been set up for estimating the requirements of coke during the 5th Plan period. No new export commitments are being made for pig iron. Attempts are being made to defer export of pig iron even against old commitments until supply position improves in the domestic market. A Railway Movement Coordination Cell has also been set up with the active participation of the concerned agencies.

Steel Allocation for Karnataka and Kerala

2376. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the States like Karnataka and Kerala have got their Steel allocation increased to 225 per cent and 275 per cent, respectively, during the last four quarters;

(b) whether the allocation to West Bengal has been brought down consistently during the last four quarters; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Closure of Wagon Building Units

2377. SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE :
SHRI P. R. SHENOY :

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of wagon building units in the country and their annual production unit-wise;

(b) the umber of closed factories and the reasons for their closure unit-wise and the steps taken to reopen them; and

(c) whether Government are considering to take over the closed and sick wagon building units and if so, the units which have since been taken over and the time by which the management of others will be taken over, unit-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There are at present 16 (sixteen) units manufacturing Railway Wagons in the country. Their unit-wise annual production for the last three years is shown in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT—6361/74.]

(b) Out of these sixteen units 5 (five) are closed at present. The unit-wise reasons for their closure are as under:—

Name of the firm	Reasons for closure
1. M/s. Arthur Butlerf & Co.	(i) Due to disputes within the Management. (ii) Stoppage of power supply due to default of the Management in payment for electricity bills.
2. M/s. Britannian Engs. Co. Ltd. (Mokameh)	Due to unsatisfactory financial position, due to mismanagement.
3. M/s. Mackenzions Ltd.	Unsatisfactory financial position due to mismanagement.
4. M/s. Raymon Engg. Works. Ltd.	Lock-out with effect from February, 1968.
5. M/s. Singh Engg. Works Ltd.	Due to labour trouble their firm Closed their wagon production unit.

Management of M|s. Arthur Butler & Co. and M|s. Britannia Engineering Co. Ltd. have been taken over. As regards M|s. McKenzies Ltd. and M|s. Raymon Engg. Works Ltd., it was decided not to take over these undertakings, as their economic viability was in serious doubt. So far as M|s. Singh Engg. Works Ltd., is concerned, investigation under the Industries (Development & Regulation), Act, 1951, was not considered necessary.

(c) Decision of Government to take over management is contingent on a number of considerations criticality of production and techno-economic viability being the most important.

Number of Small Steel Plants

2378. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUF : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small steel plants (electric furnace units) of five, ten, fifteen and twenty tonnes capacity in the country State-wise;

(b) the annual production of steel in each category during the last three years State-wise;

(c) the percentage of the contribution made by small steel units in the steel production of the country during the last three years;

(d) the difficulties faced by the small steel plants during this period, and the steps taken by Government for giving assistance in accordance with the policy of increasing production together with the results thereof; and

(e) the future scheme in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) A statement showing the number of electric furnace *units manufacturing steel ingots|billets in the range of 1—5 tonne capacity to 21—25 tonne capacity set up in the country (state-wise) is given below:

Furnace Capacity (tonnes)

State	1—5	6—10	11—20	Over 20	Total
Andhra Pradesh	2	—	—	—	2
Assam	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	—	2	—	1	3
Gujarat	2	2	—	—	4
Haryana	11	6	—	—	17
Karnataka	1	4	—	—	5
Kerala	—	2	—	—	2
Madhya Pradesh	—	3	—	—	3
Maharashtra	9	6	3	4	22
Punjab	5	3	—	—	8
Rajasthan	1	—	—	—	1
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	**2	2
U.P.	12	19	2	—	33
West Bengal	9	3	2	—	14
TOTAL	52	50	7	7	116

*As on 1-2-1974, exclusive of integrated steel plants, and units engaged in production of castings.

**1 under installation.

(b) and (c). Production figures are not being maintained furnace size-wise in each States. However, the liquid metal production from all electric furnaces during the last 3 years has been roughly as below :

Year	Million Tonnes
1970-71	0.86
1971-72	1.08
1972-73	1.04

The percentage contribution by the electric furnace units to the total steel production of the country during the last 3 years varied from about 15 to 18 per cent.

(d) and (e). Electric arc furnances use ferrous scrap as the principal raw-material. Except for power shortages from time to time, which are common to all electro-metallurgical units, no specific complaints have been reported by electric furnace operators. Ferreus scrap and graphite electrodes are, however, in short supply. The current import policy permits import of scrap by actual users to the extent of 20 per cent of their requirements. Graphite electrodes are also being imported to meet the requirements of electric arc furnaces. There has been significant growth in the production of steel from electric arc furnace units. As for the furture, licensing of new units would be largely governed by availability of ferreus scrap, electric power and other inputs

Steel Quota for West Bengal

2379. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government have represented that in view of the high price of steel in open market and inadequate allotment of quota by Joint Plant Committee, several essential irrigation power and other projects are held up;

(b) whether Central Government have permitted West Bengal government to import steel; and

(c) the total requirement and allotment of steel Statewise during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mini Steel Plants in West Bengal

2380. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering setting up of three mini steel plants in West Bengal; and

(b) it not, the number of plants proposed to be set up and the time by which these are expected to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Recently, licences have been granted to the following three parties for setting up electric furnace units in West Bengal for the manufacture of steel ingots:

1. Pench Steels Limited; Shahganj.
2. Sidhartha Steels Limited, Calcutta.
3. Siliguri Steels, Siliguri.

Besides the above, a number of applications for setting up of such units in West Bengal have been received from private parties and these are under consideration.

Hike in Oil Prices Threat to Industries

2381. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the hike in oil prices poses any threat to our industries;

(b) if so, what extent; and

(c) what steps his Ministry is taking to meet this threat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The hike in oil prices will adversely affect the financial working of heavy industries. If, coupled with the price rise, availability of fuel oil and allied products also diminishes, it will correspondingly affect production in these industries.

(b) In the absence of any precise indication regarding the cut in the availability of fuel, it is not possible to quantify precisely the extent of production losses on this account.

(c) The use of alternative fuels, like coal and electricity is being explored. Also ways and means of increasing the efficiency of utilization are being explored with a view to maximising production with available resources.

Industrial Projects for Kerala pending Clearance

2382. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the major industrial projects for Kerala which are pending clearance from the Centre; and

(b) the reasons for the delay for giving the licences and the date by which licences are expected to be given in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information in respect of the applications for grant of Industrial Licences for setting up manufacture of items in the heavy industry sector in Kerala is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6362/74].

Staff of Ministry of Health and Family Planning

2383. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class I, II, III and IV employees in his Ministry;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees out of the above;

(c) the posts exempted for direct recruitment under U.P.S.C. (Exemption Consultations) Regulations, 1958; and

(d) the steps taken by Government if the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not upto the mark?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The number of Class I, II, III and IV employees in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning proper is as follows:—

Class I	87
Class II	276
Class III	412
Class IV	228

(b) The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees out of the above is indicated below:—

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Class I	3	1
Class II	19	3
Class III	43	12
Class IV	50	6

(c) Class III and Class IV posts are exempted under U.P.S.C. (Exemption from Consultations) Regulations, 1958.

(d) If suitable candidates belonging to Schedultd Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not available, the posts reserved for them are filled up by general candidates after deserving the posts in that recruitment year in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, and the reservation backlog is carried forward for the next three recruitment years. If the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are still not available for the carried forward reserved vacancies, the reservation lapses and the posts are filled by general candidates. In respect of organised Services, action is taken by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

Unidentified disease spreading in Andhra Pradesh

2386. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have information that there was an unidentified and peculiar disease spreading in the Guddapah district of Andhra Pradesh during the month of December, 1973;

(b) whether there were any deaths;

(c) whether this epidemic has been controlled; and

(d) whether there are any other areas in India where this type of disease was reported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Capacity of bright bars production

2387. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of bright bars production ;

(b) the quantum thereof actually utilised;

(c) the reasons for idle capacity, if any; and

(d) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to utilise the capacity fully?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Licensed units 75,900 tonnes per annum Units registered with 1,48,060 tonnes per annum the DGTD in addition to the licensed units.

(b) 52,000 tonnes approximately.

(c) This is an industry based on steel of which there is shortage in the country. It is, therefore, difficult to increase production unless availability of the categories of steel required by the industry improves. Besides, many of the units have been only recently registered with the DGTD or only recently commissioned. Their production is likely to materialise or increase progressively in the coming years.

(d) Government has been laying great emphasis on increasing the production of steel in the integrated steel plants. In addition, all out efforts are being made to secure higher production of alloy, special and mild steel from the Electric Furnance Industry. With larger availability of steel the capacity utilisation of bright bar industry may be expected to improve.

Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant

2388. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether production in the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur has stopped completely due to non-supply of adequate power; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) While production in the Alloy Steels Plant at Durgapur has been affected by shortages in the supply of power, there has been no complete stoppage.

(b) Does not arise.

फरीदाबाद विकास बोर्ड द्वारा भूमी का अधिग्रहण

2389. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व फरीदाबाद विकास बोर्ड ने 466 एकड़ भूमि अधिग्रहीत की थी

(ख) क्या अभी तक केवल 107 एकड़ भूमि का औद्योगिक विकास के लिये उपयोग किया गया है और बाकी भूमि भूमि मालिको के पास है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय मे उपमंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) . (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) 107 एकड भूमि का औद्योगिक प्रयोजन के लिये उपयोग किया गया है। इसमे 40 एकड टाउनशिप मे शामिल की गई है, 40 एकड का टाउनशिप के सम्पर्क मार्गों के लिए प्रयोग किया गया है और 27 एकड भूमि खेती के लिए पट्टे पर दी गई है। शेष 252 एकड भूमि का स्वामित्व मत्रालय के नाम मे हस्तान्तरित करा लिया गया था किन्तु मालिको को तब तक खेती करने की स्वीकृति दे दी गई थी जब तक कि मुआवजे के रूप मे देय राशि का का निर्धारण तथा उसका भुगतान भूतपूर्व मालिको को नही कर दिया जाता। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा भूमि के मालिको को देय मुआवजे के निर्धारण सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही मध्यस्थ के पास अनिर्णीत पडी है।

Production of Saleable Steel

2390. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the production of saleable steel in each of the Public Sector Steel Plants, year-wise, between 1971 and 1973,

(b) the sale proceeds of saleable steel, produced in each of the plants, year-wise, between 1971 and 1973,

(c) the accumulation of saleable steel in each plant as in 1971 and January, 1974, and

(d) the factors responsible for rise in accumulation of saleable steel in recent period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) The following table indicates the production of saleable steel in each of the three public sector Steel Plants at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela during the years 1970 71 1971-72 and 1972 73 —

(in '000 tonnes)

Plant	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Bhilai	1549	1566	1746
Durgapur	413	432	477
Rourkela	684	597	765

(b) The following table indicates the sale proceeds of saleable steel produced in each of the three public sector Steel during the years 1970 71 1971 72 and 1972-73.—

(Rs in crores)

Plant	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Bhilai .	161 0	163 6	227 4
Durgapur .	70 1	67 3	83.2
Rourkela . . .	123 9	115 3	156 2

(Figures are inclusive of excise and freight)

(c) The position of stocks of Saleable Steel at each of the steel Plants as at end of December 1971 and January 1974 was as under:—

(In '000 tonnes)

Plant	As at end of December, 1971	As at end of January, 1974
Bhilai	65.0	131.0
Durgapur	39.0	35.4
Rourkela	34.4	59.6

(d) The accumulation of stocks of saleable steel in the recent past has been mainly due to Railway movement difficulties.

Need based Minimum Wage for Plantation Workers

2391. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-day conference of the plastation workers, held in December last in Tamilnadu has demanded a meeting of plantation owners and workers to fix the need based minimum wages for the workers; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Government have no information on the subject.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Regional Passport Office in Kerala

2392. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 715 on the 15th November, 1973 regarding opening of a Regional Passport Office in Kerala and state whether a decision has since been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Yes, Sir. It has been decided to open a Regional Passport Office in Kerala.

Building of Border Roads by Pakistan

2393. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has built border roads; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made preparations to face the challenge from Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Except for normal improvement of existing roads, no new construction of border roads along the Indo-Pak border has come to our notice. The existing network of roads in our border areas adjoining Pakistan in adequate to meet our security requirements. However, all related developments across the border are taken into consideration while reviewing our defence plans.

Supreme Court Judgment on rise in Prices of Cars

2394. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken by Government after the Supreme Court judgment regarding rise in the price of cars after every six months; and

(b) whether any legislation is likely to be brought and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government have been refixing the prices of cars every six months in accordance with the Supreme Court judgment.

(b) No, Sir.

Amendment to Medical Council of India Act

2395. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Indian Medical Association has requested the Government to amend the Medical Council of India Act to include a representative of the Association on the Council; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes

(b) The Medical Council of India is constituted under the provisions of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act 1956 It includes the representatives of the State Governments, Universities, Registered Medical Graduates, Registered Medical Licentiates and the nominees of the Central Government. The Council is already well represented and it is not considered necessary to give separate representation to the Indian Medical Association and other like Associations on it.

Loss to Garden Reach Workshop

2396. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Garden Reach Workshop Limited suffered a loss to the tune or Rs. one crore as shown in the balance sheet for the year 1972-73 due to heavy loss in Ranchi Engine Project and due to mismanagement in Bokaro Project; and

(b) if not, the reasons for such loss as shown in the balance sheet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Garden Reach Workshops Ltd., Calcutta, suffered a loss of Rs. 103.81 lakhs during the year 1972-73. Some of the principal reasons for this loss were as follows:—

(i) losses incurred in shipbuilding contracts. These losses largely occurred due to delay in completing the construction of ships and crafts for a number of reasons, e.g.,

(a) delay in the receipt of equipment both from imported as well as indigenous sources;

(b) the anticipated increase in the capacities of the various Shops in Garden Reach Workshops did not materialise in time, again owing to delay in the receipt of machinery and equipment ,

(ii) losses on certain site contracts for fabrication and erection of technological equipment and structurals for the Bokaro Steel Plant owing to acceptance of prices which turned out to be unremunerative;

(iii) losses incurred by the Marine Diesel Engine Plant, Ranchi, owing to slippage in attaining a viable rate of production; and

(iv) increase in expenses owing to increase in the amount of statu-

tory gratuity; revision of salaries and wages, besides certain other unforeseen contingencies.

Reduction of Fertilizer supply by Japan

2397. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has decided to reduce her fertilizer supply to India and also to raise its price; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). There has been no reduction in the supplies of fertiliser under the various concluded contracts with Japan. On account of the oil crisis and the shortage of raw-materials, some increase in price was asked for, and negotiations are held from time to time to settle such matters. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details of current price negotiations.

Central Assistance to Tripura State for Family Planning

2398. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted for Tripura State as Central assistance for family planning for 1972-73; and

(b) the main features of the schemes taken up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Rs. 6,21,070 (including value of supplies in kind).

(b) During 1972-73, the performance of the States was as follows:

(i) 23 Primary Health Centres and 32 Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres besides 25 Rural Subcentres were maintained. One Urban Family Planning Centre under a voluntary organisation was also continued.

(ii) 2367 sterilizations were performed and 208 IUD were inserted. The users of conventional contraceptives in the State were 2110 during that period.

(iii) The school with a training capacity of 15 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives per year was continued.

(iv) Schemes relating to training of Dais and immunisation of infants and pre-school age children with DPT and of expectant mothers against Tetanus under the Maternity and Child Health Programme were continued.

Strike by Darjeeling Plantation Workers

2399 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) what are the demands put forth by the Darjeeling plantation workers when their Coordination Committee went on one day strike in tea gardens in North Bengal in the State of West Bengal; and

(b) what steps the Ministry concerned took to ameliorate the workers distress ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b) As the matter falls in the State sphere, Labour Ministry have no information on the subject.

Pension to British Nationals

2400. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some British Nationals who are still receiving pensions from India in pound sterling;

(b) if so, the number of such British nationals and the amount involved annually and the category to which they belong; and

(c) the reasons for which the British nationals are still being paid pension from India in pound sterling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Details are being ascertained and, together with the reasons for each category, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loss incurred by Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.

2401. SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited, Calcutta incurred any financial loss;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) the reasons for incurring the loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) This Company has not incurred any financial loss upto date including the financial year 1972-73 for which audited profit and loss statements are available.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Tea processing Factories in Tripura

2402 SHRI S N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tea processing factories running in Tripura State at present;

(b) the minimum wages and dearness allowance paid to the employees working in these factories; and

(c) whether the Factories Act is not applicable even to such factories as are run by power and steam and labourers there are not paid minimum wages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Trouble at the time of commissioning of Steel Melting Shop at Bokaro

2403. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for creation of some trouble at the time of Commissioning of the Steel Melting shop at Bokaro by the Planning Minister;

(b) whether this was entirely due to rivalry between the officials of the Plant and not by the labour union; and

(c) if so, the action contemplated by Government after enquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The matter has been referred to independent Government agencies for investigation. Their report is awaited.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Acute shortage of yarn supply to weavers

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> "A serious situation arising out of the acute shortage of cotton yarn and staple yarn supply to weavers in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and other States."

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Mr. Speaker Sir, the Calling Attention Notice has made reference to cotton and staple yarn.

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

As regards cotton yarn, the present position is that there is no price or distribution control, on cotton yarn upto 80s counts. In respect of counts above 80s also, there is no price control; however distribution control over such yarn continues.

With the removal of these controls, the normal trade channels have started functioning. In view of the fact that in the recent months, the production of cotton has been satisfactory, the supply position is expected to be normal. There has been some set back on account of the strike in Bombay and Coimbatore mills in the the months of January and February, but now that these mills have resumed full working, the level of production is expected to be normal While lifting controls, it has been provided that the State Governments may sponsor Associations of Cooperative Societies of Handloom Weavers for direct allotment of yarn from the Textile Mills and powers for making these allotments are vested in the Textile Commissioner. The State Governments would have to satisfy themselves about the genuine need of the weavers and their financial capability to lift the allotted stocks. This provision is intended to promote the growth of a satisfactory distribution infrastructure at the State level so that in due course of time, direct supply from mills may be made to the handloom weavers.

We have received no specific complaint of shortages of cotton yarn from any of the State Governments mentioned in the Notice in the recent past.

In so far as staple yarn (viscose staple fibre spun yarn) is concerned, there has been a decline in the production during 1973 due to prolonged strike and lock out in the wood pulp plant of M/s. Gwalior Royons for 145 days. The requirements of this yarn for different States in Northern India is met by the Members of the Man-made Fibre Spinners Association and for the South Indian States by the Southern India Millowners' Association. The distribution is governed by a voluntary agreement only in respect of northern India entered into between the Man Made Fibres Spinners Association and the Weavers' Associations. The distribution of yarn is canalised through the State directors of Industries. The shortfall in supplies of yarn was brought to the notice of the Government by various weavers' Associations and the problems distribution of yarn have been looked into in a series of meetings with the weavers and spinners' representatives. The quantity of backlog has been worked out by the Textile Commissioner and steps are being taken to ensure that this backlog is made up as early as possible. An officer of the rank of Joint Textile Commissioner has been specially assigned to supervise production of yarn and its despatches not only against the existing allocations but also against the backlogs The production of viscose staple fibre has been restored to normal level from 15th January 1974 and it is expected that the yarn production would also be restored to its normal quantities. With the constant supervision of the Textile Commissioner, the problems of distribution of yarn would also be minimised.

It is expected that with improvement in availability, the supply of yarn to the weavers would also improve in the next few months.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे अध्यक्ष जी, अब भी यहां लोकसभा का सेशन होना है काटन यार्न के बारे में और स्टैपल यार्न के बारे में यहां पर बहस होती है । करीब 75 लाख जो हमारे हैंडलूम वीवर्स हैं और करीब दो करोड़ जो सारे देश में फैले हुए हैं उनकी स्थिति दिन प्रति दिन काटन यार्न और स्टैपल यार्न न मिलने की वजह से बड़ी गम्भीर होती जा रही है । आज स्थिति यह है कि 688 जो हमारे देश में कम्पोजिट मिलें हैं जोकि यार्न पैदा करती हैं जिनका टोटल प्रोडक्शन 460 मिलियन किलोग्राम होता है जिसमें 20 मिलियन किलोग्राम का प्रोडक्शन हमारे हैंडलूम और पावरलूम सेक्टर में जाता है लेकिन इसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम इतना खराब है जिसके

कारण आज सारे देश में वीवर्स जो हैं, खास तौर पर हैंडलूम वीवर्स, जिनका इस देश में दूसरे नम्बर का उद्योगधंधा है उनको बड़ी कठिनाइयों का अनुभव हो रहा है । इसके बारे में बहुत सी कमेटियां बनाई गई और कमेटियां बना करके गवर्नमेन्ट के सामने कुछ प्रपोजल्स रखे गए कि आखिर हैंडलूम वीवर्स जिनकी सारे देश में आज इतनी खराब स्थिति हो रही है उनकी मदद कैसे की जाये । इस बारे में सबसे बाद में जो कमेटी बनी वह अशोक मेहता कमेटी थी । अशोक मेहता कमेटी ने इस बात को कहा है कि पावरलूम इंडस्ट्री 1963 के बाद हमेशा हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री के ऊपर रही चूंकि एक्साइज ड्यूटी को पावरलूम का छूट मिलती थी और हैंडलूम को नहीं मिलती थी और इसको लेकर एक "ग्रोथ" हुआ सारे देश में तथा पावरलूम इंडस्ट्री, सारे मिल मालिकों व उनके एजेन्ट्स ने सारी जगहों पर खोलना शुरू की । इससे हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री पर बड़ा बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा जिसका नतीजा यह है कि हमारी हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री जो है जाकि इस देश में दूसरे नम्बर की इंडस्ट्री है उसके लिए एक बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो गई । हम उस प्रदेश से आते हैं जहां पर 11 हजार बेल्स यार्न की जरूरत है और उसमें केवल 5 हजार बेल्स यार्न की ही उत्तर प्रदेश में सप्लाई की जाती है । यही हालत पंजाब की है, आंध्र की है और दूसरे प्रदेशों की भी है । आज कहा जाता है स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट ने हमको इस बात में कोई शिकायत नहीं दी । बराबर स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट इस बात के लिए सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट पर दबाव डाल रही हैं और मैंने स्वयं, जबकि कांग्रेस पार्लमेन्टरी पार्टी के, एग्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी ने एक कमेटी का निर्माण किया तो कामर्स मिनिस्टर को एक सस्तुति दी और उस सस्तुति की नकल मैंने स्वयं श्री डी० पी० धर साहब को दी जोकि प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर है । मैं प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर श्री डी० पी० धर साहब के पत्र के उस पोर्शन को पढ़कर बताना चाहता हूं जिसमें वे स्वीकार करते हैं कि आज हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री की हालत खराब है । वे कहते हैं कि कामर्स मिनिस्टर से उनकी बातचीत हुई है और स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट से भी बात चीत हुई है और वे इस नतीजे पर आये हैं कि एक कमेटी बनाई जाये जोकि हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री के हालात को देखें । मैं उस पत्र को पढ़ देना चाहता हूं । कामर्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो बयान यहां दिया है उसमें उससे ऐसा लगता है मैंने किसी सूती मिल मालिक ने एक बयान तैयार कर दिया हो और उसको इन्होंने यहां पर पढ़ दिया है। इस समय जो वास्तविकता है उसमें बिल्कुल परे यह बयान दिया गया है । इस बयान से यह साफ होता है । आज धर साहब जो प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर हैं, जोकि आप से स्वयं बातचीत कर चुके हैं उनके पत्र में जो जवाब दिया गया है वह मैं पढ़ देना चाहता हूं । मैंने जब उनको रिपोर्ट भेजी तो उन्होंने लिखा

"You may probably be aware that the All India Congress Committee had also sometime back set up a Cotton Yarn Committee with which I was closely associated. Since then controls have been imposed on production, prices and distribution of cotton yarn of all counts, although the control on distribution of yarn upto 40 counts has recently been lifted Since you are concerned with the problem of weavers, you will be glad to know that my colleague, Shri B Sivaraman, Member, Planning Commission, has had discussions on certain important points connected with the formulation of the development programme for the handloom industry under the Fifth Five-Year Plan with the representatives of the concerned Ministries and some of the States Recently, the Minister for Commerce has also discussed some of these points with the representatives of all the States and the Union Territories as well as those of the weavers. It is now proposed by the Minister of Commerce to appoint a high-level Study Team on the handloom industry to go into these matters further".

मैं मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि स्थिति यह है कि सारे देश में काटन यार्न का भाव किस तरह से बढ़ रहा है उस को अगर देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री अपना उत्पादन बढ़ा सके

और देश के अन्दर पावरलूम और मिल क्लाथ का मुकाबला कर सके, यह विचाराणीय है । इस के बारे मे बहुत सी कमेटियो ने रिपोर्टस दी हैं, मैं चाहता हू कि मत्री जी, हमारी पांच, सात बातो की तरफ़ ध्यान दे और इस इंडस्ट्री को बचायें ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि आप बर्किंग कैपिटल फाइनेंस स्टेट बैंक के द्वारा हैंडलूम इडस्ट्री के कोआपरेटिव बना कर, फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से बात कर के, दिलाये क्यो कि उन के पास फ़ाइनेंस की कमी है । दूसरे यह कि क्या आप का डिफरेंशियल इटरेस्ट रेट स्कीम इडिपेंडेंट वीवर्स के लिये लागू करने का विचार है ? क्या आप साडी रिजर्वेशन आर्डर जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का है उस को सख्ती से लागू करेंगे, और इसेन्शियल कमोडिटीज ऐक्ट मे सूत को ले कर के उस के वितरण पर अपना कट्रोल करेंगे । ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी आप ने काटन पावरलम पर लैवी की है वही व्यवस्था आफ हैंटलूम के बारे में भी करेंगे ? जो 60 नम्बर के सूतो पर ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी लगी हुई है उस को खत्म करेंगे जिस से हैंडलूम इडस्ट्री के लोग उस का लाभ उठा सके और अपने प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ा सकें ? क्या साडी के बारे में जो अशोक मेहता कमेटी रिपोर्ट है और दूसरी रिपोर्टस हैं कि इस को स्टैन्डर्डाइज कर दिया जाय जिस से इस का ऐक्सपोर्ट हो सके, उस पर भी विचार करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म भी कीजिए।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं । क्या आप ऐक्सपोर्ट इंसेंटिव हैंडलूम फ़ैब्रिकस पर देने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ? अगर यह व्यवस्था हो जाती हैं तो हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री जो मर रही है उस को कुछ विकल्प मिलेगा और अपने पैर पर खड़ी हो सकेगी और लाखों लोगों को रास्ता मिल सकेगा कि वह अपना प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा सकें।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : My friend, Shri Pandeyji has raised several points and some questions. We thought that when there is production shortage, there was a point in introducing control and when the production has reached the normal level, I think, by continuing the control, we will not be helping the weavers. The plight of the weavers is very much in our mind and that has influenced our thinking.

As the hon. Member has himself mentioned, the Sivaraman Committee is the first of its kind. No committee with such wide terms of reference has ever gone into the problems of the weaving community in all their complexity and enormity. As you will appreciate, to take a correct and scientific decision for the handloom industry as a whole, the necessary thing is correct information. We do not have a loom census and the first step has to be taken and it has been taken. Money has been allotted to see how many people are actually engaged so that information is being organized and we can have long-term and correct decisions in the matter.

To meet the problem of the weavers more spinning mills should be set up and we have suggested to the State Governments to come up with proposals for additional number of spinning mills. We have stated very clearly that preference could be given to public sectors and failing that to the cooperative sectors. It is well known to State Governments that the Central Government's policy is to encourage the setting up of more spinning units so that the large quantity of yarn is available to the decentralised sector. So the best answer to this problem cannot be provided only by the policy of the Central Government; but it is to be adequately backed up by the State Governments as well. I can say that some State Governments have come up with proposals for additional spinning units and we are favourably considering those things. He referred to excise duties. The Budget of this year shows that excise on powerloom is increased but on the handloom it has not been increased. Because of the hardship referred to by him, it has not been increased.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY It should be abolished

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA This is a suggestion for action and I will bear it in mind

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि चूंकि जनवरी और फरवरी में बम्बई और कायम्बटूर में सूती मजदूरों की हड़ताल हुई इस के चलते उत्पादन में कुछ कमी आयी और सूत का अभाव उत्पन्न हो गया। तो मंत्री जी जरा बताएं कि हड़ताल करने की नौबत मजदूरों पर क्यों आयी? मैं उन की जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूं कि बम्बई में महिलाओं की जो समिति है दाम वृद्धि के खिलाफ जो आन्दोलन करते हैं, उस समिति के सदस्यों ने जब मिल ओनर्स एसोसियेशन के नेताओं से मुलाकात की तो उन्होंने उन महिलाओं को स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा हम लोग 12 करोड़ रु० देने के लिये तैयार थे मजदूरों का लेकिन 8 करोड़ रु० पर रजनी पटेल ने सैटिलमेंट करवाया और यह कह कर करवाया कि 12 करोड़ देने की क्या आवश्यकता है, 65 लाख रुपये कांग्रेस के चन्दे में दे दीजिये। यह महिलाओं के सामने मिल ओनर्स ऐसोसियेशन वालों ने कहा। और इस में सत्यता है कि जब मजदूरों ने जबरदस्त हड़ताल की, जिस का नेतृत्व वहां के वामपन्थी दल और यूनियन्स कर रहे थे तो अंत में आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० की जो यूनियनें हैं उस के साथ जो करार हुआ था उस को ठुकरा दिया गया और मजदूरों को दो करोड़ रु० अधिक मिल ओनर्स ऐसोसियेशन के द्वारा दिलाया गया। तो आप अपनी जिम्मेदारियों के बारे में अगर सफाई देते तो इस तरह की छीटाकशी करने का काम मजदूरों के ऊपर नहीं करते। इसलिये क्या आप बम्बई की हड़ताल के कारणों की जांच करेंगे और ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ़ कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे जिन्होंने चन्दे की राजनीति के लिये बम्बई के मजदूरों पर यह हड़ताल लादी? अभाव की स्थिति उत्पन्न की और बुनकरों को भी भूखा मारने का प्रयास किया?

दूसरी बात यह है कि मंत्री जी ने अपने पूरे बयान में अभाव की स्थिति के चलते दामों में जो जो वृद्धि हुई है उस की चर्चा तक नहीं की। पिछले साल मैंने यह बताया था जब यहां पर चर्चा हुई थी जो सूत 10 रु० किलो के हिसाब से बिकता था उस का दाम विगत साल में बढ़ते बढ़ते 24 रु० हो गया अब इन दिनों दाम की स्थिति क्या है विभिन्न किस्म के सूत के जो काउन्ट्स हैं उस के बारे में खुलासा मंत्री महोदय करें।

जहां तक स्टेपिल यार्न का सवाल है उन्होंने कहा केवल उत्तरी भारत के लिये स्वेच्छा वाला करार किया है। तो इसके बारे में दामों में क्या परिवर्तन हुआ है इस की जानकारी भी मंत्री जी दें और यह भी बताएं कि केवल उत्तरी भारत के लिए यह करार क्या है? हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य इलाकों में इस करार की शर्तों को लागू क्यों नहीं किया गया। और चूंकि यह यार्न का मामला है इसलिए मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूं उन्होंने इस सदन में पिछली बहस के समय वायदा किया था कि दूसरे जो हैं, हालांकि स्टेपिल और सूत तक ही सीमित है, लेकिन इस का भी जवाब दें कि जो कारखानेदार नायलोन और पोलियेस्टर के स्वेच्छा वाले करार के तहत नहीं आते हैं रेयान वाले नहीं आते हैं, उन के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कौन सा निर्णय किया है। क्या यह स्वेच्छा वाला करार दूसरे जो यूनिट्स हैं जैसे सेंचुरी ऐना और श्री सिन्थेटिक्स, जो अनाप शनाप मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं उन के बारे में लागू करने की दिशा में कोई कदम बढ़ायेंगे और अपने आश्वासन की पूर्ति करेंगे?

मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने तो कहा है कि यह राज्यों की जिम्मेदारी है। खैर, राज्यों की जिम्मेदारी तो बटवारे के बारे में है, लेकिन क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों से हर महीने की कोई रपट मांग रही है और उन से इस बात की जानकारी हासिल कर रही है कि वितरण का काम सन्तोषजनक ढंग से हो रहा है। मैं विशेषकर भागलपुर जिले के बारे में

[श्री मधु लिमये]

जानकारी चाहता हू । भागलपुर और बांका के बुनकर अक्सर शिकायत करते हैं कि उन्हें न स्टेपल धागा मिलता है न ही उन्हें सूत मिलता है । एक दफा मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयम् कहा था कि बिहार के अफसर सभाओ मे आते ही नहीं, हम लोग क्या करें। क्या बिहार सरकार के अफसरो और मुख्य मंत्री से वह कहेंगे कि इस तरह बिहार के हितो की रक्षा करने की जो जिम्मेदारी उन की है उस जिम्मेदारी को वह क्यो नही पूरा कर रहे हैं? क्या इस का भी ख्याल वह करेंगे?

मैं मंत्री महोदय से इन सारी बातो का स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हू।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA Limayeji has raised four or five points. I will briefly touch upon each.

When I referred to the strike, I did not cast any reflection, still less make any criticism. I just mentioned it as a fact, nothing else.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Implied reflection.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: No implied reflection even. Labour has every right to go on strike. It is a lawful right. So I have nothing to say critically or implicity against it. Let us be very clear about it. They have every right to strike.

About the price of yarn I can give the information. But it is lengthy. I can pass the whole thing on to him because it will be lengthy.

श्री मधु लिमये : मदन की जानकारी के लिये भी बतलायें।

PROF. D P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I can tell you the price of cotton yarn in hanks in the Coimbatore market. These are the February 1974, prices:

4.45 kg	Counts	10	minimum Rs.	39.00,	maximum Rs	47.00
	,,	20	,,	62 00	,,	66.00
	,,	40	,,	84.00	,,	88.00
	,,	60	,,	116.00	,,	120.00
	,,	80	,,	159.00	,,	167.00

This is the detailed information. Shri Limaye is an assiduous student of this subject. I will give him more literature. It might be of use to him.

MR. SPEAKER: It might be laid on the Table.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : He referred to the voluntary agreement. I have said that that is in Northern India. The agreement is between the Man-Made Fibres Spinners' Association and the different associations of weavers. This quantity is canalised through the State Governments' Industries Directorates. In the southern region, the consumers take direct delivery from the spinners. They have opted for it. We have not a very strong view about it. If they want it to be canalised through the State Directorate of Industries, we have no objection. But the question which will be of interest to the House is this.

One of the reasons for the complaint is that there are many more unauthorised looms demanding such scarce raw materials. That is why I was referring to the fact, in the context of the handlooms, that a loom census is absolutely necessary for assessing the correct situation regarding the problem. So, there is a lot of unauthorised, unregistered looms demanding the materials which are not in adequate supply. That is also adding to the problem.

The other thing he has raised is about the Century Enka and Shree Synthetics. I have answered this question last time. That is yet to be done. I said on the floor of

the House that they would also be brought under this voluntary agreement requirements. I have talked to them. I am looking into the arithmetics and economics of the production. That will be done; I said it will be done, and I say it will be done. But the only thing is, since they have come into the production sphere rather late, their economics and arithmetics are of a peculiar nature. I say, and I repeat that an obligation will be put on them. There are no two opinions about it.

About the Bihar Government officials, I think with the change of Government there will be a bit more interest, and that they will respond to the calls I often send to them.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने बम्बई के बारे में सफाई नहीं दी?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA It was unfounded, Unwarranted, unjustified and incorrect.

MR. SPEAKER: When any gentleman outside the House is brought into the picture, the Minister should be given advance notice.

Now, Shri Ram Gopal Reddy—absent. Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey—absent. Then, Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra,

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the learned Professor, Shri Chattopadhyaya, knows that the East India Co.'s first job in West Bengal and Orissa was out the fingers of the weavers. The present sad plight of the weavers in our country is tantamount to almost that, because they are under starving conditions.

Prof. Chattopadhyaya told this House on 28-2-1973 that the "Government was seriously considering a credit squeeze to stop hoarding and blackmarketing of yarn." He also said that the allotment of yarn to the authorised spun yarn weavers will be difficult. Prof. Chattopadhyaya said that the Government has no information as to how many handlooms we have in our country, and how many weavers are there working. The figures show that there are 10 million, or one crore weavers in our country. It may be one-fiftieth or one-fiftyfifth of the total population of our country, and we cannot close our eyes and ears to their sad plight.

For the last three years in this House we have discussed this question and every time the Government has come forward with the plea that they are looking into the matter. We want to know from the learned Minister very specifically as to what the Government has done in this matter tangibly so that once and for all we can solve this problem.

Is he considering the nationalisation of the spinning mills? Is he considering to have at least some control, socialisation, of all these sectors, so that the poor weavers will be given some benefits?

As far as my own State of Orissa is concerned, it was famous not only here but also in the Buckingham Palace for producing beautiful cloth. But now thousands of weavers are in a sad plight, and what is more, though they have deposited money with the Director of Industries they have been asked to take back the money because the Government cannot give them yarn. This is the condition not only in Orissa or West Bengal or Maharashtra or Tamil Nadu This is the condition of weavers all over the country. Is the Government also seriously thinking as to how to check hoarding and blackmarketing and how to supervise the distribution system which has become corrupt beyond all measure?

I want to know whether the industrial sector, the category sector, has adopted certain measures for voluntary discipline of yarn prices and if so, what are they? Since any measure taken in this regard is bound to be upset by a rise in cotton prices and since there has been a rise in cotton price in the last two months, what steps do the Government propose to take

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

to stabilise cotton prices and the price of clothes? Lastly, the Government should take a positive decision in this matter so that the weavers who comprise one of the important sectors of the minority community and backward community in our country may have a place in our society and economy.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I have already said that for evolving a rational policy we need more information and that the first step had been taken and money has been set apart for a very exhaustive loom census so that the magnitude of the problem is known, in the light of which you can take appropriate measures. My hon. friend wants to know the measures we have already taken. I have submitted that the Sivaraman Committee has been set up with wide terms of reference and it is going into all aspects of the handloom industry. I mentioned that the main problems here are ancillary to the shortage and therefore more spinning mills should come into being. We are encouraging and helping the State Governments to set up more and more spinning mills and as I have said priority consideration is being given to the public sector undertakings failing which the co-operative sector, and it is for the State Government to take the initiative. We are here to help them.

Production situation has slightly improved and therefore the question of hardship is not there. Between July and November 1972, yarn production was 414.5 million kg. and for the same period for this year, production went up to 429.4 million kg. There is substantial improvement in the production situation and that has eased the burden of the weaver considerably. Cotton price rise is engaging our attention. There are two types of problems. If the growers get a fair price we should not mind it but undue rise is to be checked and we are looking into the matter.

12.33 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PROTOCOL, TRADE & PAYMENTS AGREEMENT AND EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN INDIA AND BULGARIA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following documents signed on the 6th March, 1974 :—

(1) Protocol on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation signed by Shri C. Subramaniam, Minister of Industrial Development and Science and Technology and Eng. Toncho Chakarov, Minister of Machine Building and Metallurgy of Bulgaria. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6342/74]

(2) Trade and Payments Agreement signed by Minister of Commerce, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya and Mr Ivan Nedev, Foreign Trade Minister of Bulgaria. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6343/74]

(3) Exchange of Letters for the mutual abolition of *visas* signed by Shri V. C. Trivedi, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and Mr. Nenko Chendov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6344/74].

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN ZINC LTD., UDAIPUR FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur for the year 1972-73.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6345/74]

REVIEWS & ANNUAL REPORTS OF BHARAT HEAVY PLATE & VESSELS LTD. AND BHARAT PUMP AND COMPRESSORS LTD FOR 1972-73 AND COMMERCIAL VEHICLES (RESTRICTION ON RE-SALE) ORDER, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1972-73.

(b) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6346/74]

(ii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, Naini, Allahabad, for the year 1972-73.

(b) Annual Report of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, Naini, Allahabad, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—6347/74]

(2) A copy of the Commercial Vehicles (Restriction on Re-sale) Order, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 27(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1974, issued under section 18G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6348 74]

REPORTS ON FATAL ACCIDENTS AT GIC STONE (BAJRI) QUARRY AT TANAKPUR U.P. AND GHURMA LIMESTONE MINE OF U.P. STATE CEMENT CORPORATION LTD., COAL MINES FAMILY PENSION (CRD AMDT.) SCHEME ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the fatal accident at G I C. Stone (Bajri) Quarry at Tanakpur (Almora Division of Uttar Pradesh) on the 29th December, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6349/74]

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the fatal accident at Ghurma Limestone Mine of U P State Cement Corporation Limited in Mirzapur District (Uttar Pradesh) on the 2nd September, 1973 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-6350/74]

(3) (i) A copy of the Coal Mines Family Pension (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S R 1223 in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1973, under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6351/74]

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

(4) A copy of the Minimum Wages (Central) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 139 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1974, under section 30A of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6352/74]

(5) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of Employees State Insurance Corporation for the year 1970-71, together with the Audit Report thereon, under section 36 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6353/74]

12.34 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 11th March, 1974, will consist of :—

(1) Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the Proclamation issued by the President in respect of the State of Gujarat.

(2) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(3) General discussion on the General Budget for 1974-75.

(4) Submission to the vote of the House of Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1974-75.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Almost every day news appears in the papers that West Bengal is faced with acute shortage of food. This matter has been raised more than once on the floor of the Assembly and the Chief Minister of West Bengal made a statement in the Assembly also on this matter. Nothing has been reported from the Centre, whether the shortage in food supply would be made up from the Centre, whether any steps have been taken in this direction.

It has also appeared in the press that there is a threat of breakdown of the distribution system in the rural areas. In the fair price shops there is no food. Sometimes even the supply of milo is stopped. I would request the hon. Minister to make a statement on the floor of the House about the position of food supplies to West Bengal. I hope they will take lessons from the Gujarat affairs and would avert such a situation in other States.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I would like to raise two issues. I am happy that Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi is here, because she is dealing with General Insurance. There is a country-wide agitation going on to protest against the Finance Minister's decision not to respect the agreement reached between the employees' association and the General Insurance Corporation. The agitation is going on and people are on hunger strike. There is also going to be a country-wide token strike. I would request Shrimati Rohatgi, who is seized of the problem, to take note of the mood of the workers and assure this House that further negotiations will be started with employees to avert a further worsening of the situation.

My second point also concerns the Finance Ministry. It came out in the newspapers that another instalment of dearness allowance has become due to the Central Government employees, because of the failure of the Government to hold the price line. Since the cost of living index has crossed a particular figure, in accordance with the recommendations of the Pay Commission, another instalment of dearness allowance has fallen due. In fact, the *Times of India* of the 4th March has got the heading "More DA for Central Staff falls due". We do not want any increased dearness allowance; we want the prices to come down. But the Government has

miserably failed in this and so the Government servants are forced to demand more dearness allowance. I do not know why no statement has come from the Government so far in the matter. I hope they will come forward with the announcement soon, rather than waiting for an agitation by the Government servants.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR(Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this morning the reports in the press say that Dr. K. S. Gill, Senior-most Economist of the Planning Commission, has sought premature retirement. Dr. Gill is adviser to both the Perspective Planning and Economic Divisions of the Planning Commission. I want to invite your attention to this. There is a very disturbing news on the front page of *The Financial Express* by one Shri Chetan Chadha, Special Correspondent of that paper, with the heading "Top economist wants to quit".

The report says:

> "Dr. K. S. Gill, senior-most economist of the Planning Commission, has sought premature retirement.
>
> Though he has not spelt out the reasons, it is understood that he is fed up with the working or rather the inactivity of the Commission.
>
> For the past three months, there has been no meeting of the Commission and it has not cared to give its expert advice to the Union Government on the growing economic crisis.
>
> The Commission has also slipped miserably from its time-schedule for the preparation of the Fifth Plan. At the last meeting of the National Development Council, it was decided that the Council would meet again by February to finalise the revised formula for Central assistance to the States during the Fifth Plan. But NDC has not met so far.
>
> In fact, the Commission has not yet begun doing its homework on this ticklish question.
>
> It was also decided that another resources exercise would be completed by March to bring it up-to-date for finalising the Fifth Plan before it starts on April 1, next . . . . .
>
> Even the exercise on revision of resources has not yet begun systematically".

The reporter says finally:

> "Ironically, Dr. Gill, along with Prof. S. Chakravarthy, fought vigorously against Dr. Minhas in defence of the draft Fifth Plan. But obviously he has become disillusioned with the men in authority and their lack of earnestness about the Fifth Plan.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not make a long speech. This is not a debate.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want to suggest that the Government have not given us any details. They have not taken the House into confidence as to what is the final shape of the Fifth Plan. It seems that no serious effort has been made to finalise it. Therefore, I want the Minister to tell us that next week the Planning Minister will give us a statement agreeing to a short discussion on this important subject.

I understand, the Fourth Plan was not discussed and approved finally by Parliament last time. The same thing is happening in regard to the Fifth Plan. This is very serious and improper. They should not take Parliament for granted.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar, may I also take you into confidence? Dr Gill and myself are good friends. I do not know about the Planning Commission. Dr. Gill has already entered into an agreement and accepted for three years the professorship in the Guru Nanak University.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

This is within my knowledge. So, I pass it on to you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have also given notice. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : It is written by the office that it came after 10 O' Clock.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before 10 O'Clock I gave three notices under Rule 377. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: After all, we are all hon. Members, including myself. We should have certain respect for what we have settled in this House. About this note which you sent to the office, the office note is that it was received at 11.45 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am not referring to that. Before 10 O'Clock, I gave three notices under Rule 377. I am only seeking your permission. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Those which I accepted are already put in.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me clarify it. Before 10 O'Clock, I gave three notices under Rule 377. I am only seeking your permission that those notices may be permitted.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जो कुछ नेक्स्ट बिजनस पर बोलने के लिये नोटिसेज आते हैं उन को मैं इजाजत दे देता हू और जो 377 मे समझता हू ठीक है वह अलग आता है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I only want to clarify that today being Thursday, I gave three notices under Rule 377 before 10 O'Clock. I am seeking your permission to allow me to raise those issues now, under this item.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not talking of notices under Rule 377. Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I agree with what my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, has said. I would request the hon. Minister who is here to at least give an assurance to this House about the increase in the D.A. which is overdue. Already, the prices are rising like anything and the value of the money is going down. The Government must come forward with a statement so that the Central Government employees at least get it. If the Government announces something here and now, it will have an effect on others, and the State Government employees and other employess will also get it. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that the announcement is made here and now.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, समद कार्य मन्त्री ने जो आने वाले सप्ताह के लिये कार्यक्रम रखा है उस सम्बन्ध मे मैं कहना चाहता हू कि देश के अन्दर महगाई बढ़ी है और सरकार ने इस बात को माना भी है, इसलिये मैं चाहता हू कि केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों का महगाई भत्ता बढ़ाये और उस की घोषणा यहां पर करे।

साथ साथ देश के अन्दर आप इन्योरेन्स के जो कर्मचारी है फायर इन्यारेंस आदि के उन की समस्याओ के सम्बन्ध मे कुछ समझौता किया था सरकार ने। उस समझौते को अभी तक सरकार अमल म नहीं लाई है। तो उस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार अपने विचार बतायें कि क्यों अब तक विलम्ब हुआ है और उस पर चर्चा करने का मौका दिया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER Prof. Madhu Dandavate, when I said about the Bulletin dated the 21st February, I was referring you to this portion.

"Paragraph No. 1475 published in Bulletin Part II dated the 6th December, 1973, is reproduced below for the information of Members :—

"Members are informed that since the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs makes a statement in the House on every Friday (or the last working day of the week) about the business for the following week and Members who give timely intimation are allowed to raise points about the business of the House, matters

under Rule 377 are not permitted to be raised on that day".

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I quite concede that I had given notice under rule 377 before 10.00 in the morning, but I sent a letter again requesting that the earlier notice given under rule 377 be treated as a notice for item 8.

MR. SPEAKER: As I said, after the Minister has made the statement, Members can raise questions after giving due notices but without mentioning rule 377.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I admit, Sir, that it was a mistake on my part. Today being Thursday, I was a little confused. I gave a wrong notice, but afterwards I sent another letter requesting that the earlier notice be treated as a notice for item 8. I do not want to impose myself. . .

MR. SPEAKER: I wanted to satisfy you. I very much wish I could allow you but we have to abide by that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am not satisfied, Sir, but even then I would accept.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not satisfied by your saying that you are not satisfied. I will give you half a minute.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गुरुवार और शुक्रवार के चक्कर में 377 में नोटिस भेज दिया है। हम आप को दोष नहीं दे रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस को मैं ने इतना लिबरलाइज किया कि 377 अगर नहीं आयेगा तो इस के ऊपर जो लोग नोटिस देंगे किसी बात के बारे में मैं उसे एक्सेप्ट कर लूंगा। इस को अगर 377 मानें तो फिर आज नहीं आ सकता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : 377 को आप ट्रीट कीजिये बिजनेस के बारे में क्यों कि आज गुरुवार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दे दें। मैं आप से वादा करता हूं कि अगले हफ्ते में मैं 377 सुन लूंगा।

We have established this practice. This should continue. Why should we break it? Next week I will give you a chance.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): I want to make a submission . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I have not received any notice.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: In this Business Advisory Committee's Report, I do not find Rehabilitation, there is no time allotment for Rehabilitation.

MR. SPEAKER: This arrangement is decided by the Business Advisory Committee and not by the Minister.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: The hon. members have made certain points. I shall convey them to the Ministers concerned.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: What about Rehabilitation Ministry's Grants?

MR. SPEAKER: The next time we meet we will put it before them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would request you to kindly allow a call attention notice on the country-wide agitation of the General Insurance employees and also regarding increase in the dearness allowance to Central Government employees.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will you please ask the Planning Minister to come and give us a statement?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have already said that I will convey it to the Ministers concerned and the Planning Minister is one of them.

12.51 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

House on the 6th March, 1974."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 6th March, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

12.52 hrs.

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I introduce † the Bill.

12.52½ hrs.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I introduce† the Bill.

12.53 hrs.

ESTATE DUTY (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962".

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I introduce† the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the next item is the Railway Budget.

SHRI R. P. YADAV :

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Only a few minutes remain. We may take it up after the lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, we now adjourn for lunch for the last time in this session and meet at 2 p.m.

12.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 7-3-74.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1974-75—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri R. P. Yadav to continue his speech

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, कल मैं कह रहा था कि वित्तीय संकट, कर्मचारी अनुशासन में ह्रास तथा वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के प्रभाव के बावजूद भी मंत्री महोदय ने जिस कुशलता से रेलवे बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके लिये वे बधाई के पात्र हैं।

गत साल कार्य भार संभालने के चन्द दिनों के अन्दर ही मंत्री महोदय को रेलवे बजट प्रस्तुत करना पड़ा था और 1973 का साल "धीमे काम करो" "नियमानुसार काम करो" और "पदनाम के अनुसार काम करो" जैसे आन्दोलनों, सामूहिक अनुपस्थिति, अचानक हड़तालों, बन्दों और रेल पथ पर धरना आदि का साल रहा है। इसके बावजूद भी मई से जुलाई तक रेलों ने पंजाब और हरियाणा से सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिये 24 लाख मीटरिक टन खाद्यान्नों की उच्च प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ढुलाई की, जो वास्तव में प्रशंसनीय है।

देश के उत्तर-पूर्वी भाग, खासकर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार तथा आसाम और आस-पास के छोटे छोटे नवनिर्मित प्रदेश रेल के दृष्टिकोण से काफी बैकवर्ड हैं। देश में रेलों के एवरेज का एक तिहाई भाग भी इन प्रदेशों को नहीं मिला है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इस ओर ध्यान दिया है, पर मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि इस पिछड़े भू-भाग को कम से कम देश के एवरेज के बराबर पर ला दें, इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं बिहार जैसे पिछड़े प्रदेश के सबसे पिछड़े जिले सहरसा के बारे में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूं। जब मैं संसद सदस्य नहीं था उस समय भी तथा संसद सदस्य होने के बाद हर साल रेलवे बजट पर बोलते हुये हमने चन्द एक छोटी मांगें रखीं लेकिन तकलीफ के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उनमें से एक मांग की पूर्ति भी अभी तक नहीं हो पाई है यद्यपि आश्वासन हमें बराबर दिये जाते रहे हैं।

सबसे पहली हमारी मांग है दौरान मधेपुरा को सिहेश्वर होते हुये बीरपुर से मिलाया जाये। बीरपुर कोसी का हैडक्वार्टर है जहां से चैनल्स चली हैं जिनसे सारे बिहार में सिंचाई होती है। बीरपुर नेपाल की तराई में पड़ता है इसलिए सामरिक दृष्टि से भी उसका अपनी जगह पर महत्व है। मुझे बताया गया है कि बीरपुर तक काफी खर्च आयेगा अतः मैं जन-सुविधा के दृष्टिकोण से फेंजबाईज लाईन बनाने पर भी सहमत हो गया था पर इस बजट में उसका कोई समावेश नहीं है। सिहेश्वर बिहार का प्रमुख धार्मिक स्थान है। वहां पर बिहार का द्वितीय बड़ा मेला लगता है। वहां एलिफैन्ट का सबसे बड़ा मार्केट है और जो केवल 8 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर ही स्थित है, उसे तब तक के लिये कम से कम मधेपुरा से अवश्य मिलाया जाये। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि मंत्री जी इस पर अवश्य ध्यान दें और इसी बजट में इसको मंजूर करने की कृपा करें।

मेरी दूसरी मांग है कि बिहारीगंज से सिमरी बख्तियारपुर को मिलाया जाये। यदि मैं ठीक स्मरण कर रहा हूं तो गत वर्ष लास्ट ईयर मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बजट भाषण में कहा था कि बैकार्ड एरियाज में जहां 60 किलोमीटर तक लाइन नहीं होगी वहां पर लाइन डालने में एकोनामिक वायबिलिटी रास्तों में नहीं आयेगी।

मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह हिस्सा इतना पिछड़ा हुआ है कि वहां बड़े बूढ़ों ने अभी तक लाइन नहीं देखी है। बिहारीगंज एक महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन यहां से हर साल पांच से सात लाख मन जूट और तीन से चार लाख मन अन्य अनाज बाहर भेजा जाता है, और 60 किलोमीटर लाइन आप को बनानी होगी जिस से 100 किलोमीटर तक की मेन लाइन पर आने की बचत होगी। मंत्री जी ने सर्वे का आश्वासन दिया है लेकिन बजट में इस का कहीं जिक्र नहीं है।

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

एक बात मुझे बलुआहा हाल्ट के बारे में कहनी है। जब स्वर्गीय लाल बाहदुर शास्त्री एक दफा उधर से गुजर रहे थे तो वहा उन्होने बहुत से लोगो को ट्रेन से कूदते हुये देखा और फोरन उन्होंने आदेश दिया कि इस स्थान को हाल्ट स्टेशन बनाया जाय। लेकिन चन्द साल से वह बन्द हो गया है। मैं चाहूगा कि उस को फिर से हाल्ट स्टेशन बना दिया जाय।

उधर चन्द महीनो से कायल्ह के अभाव मे गाडियां रद्द हो रही हैं। रेल विभाग का कहना है कि कोयले की कमी है और दूसरी तरफ खनिज विभाग कहता है कि वैगन्स की कमी है। किस की बात सही है, मै नही जानता। लेकिन यह दोनो विभाग भारत सरकार के ही है, इन मे समन्वय होना चाहिये और एक तरह की तस्वीर लोगो के सामन आनी चाहिये। कायले की कमी तो मैं समझता हू लेकिन जब इतने बडे बडे अधिकारी हैं, जहा टोप हैवी रेमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, उस के बाद भी दिमागी कमी मेरी समझ मे नही आती। वह दिमागी कमी यह है कि पिछले महीने 13 फरवरी को मैं अपने क्षेत्र से जा रहा था, मानसी से सहरसा जान के लिये मै 9 बजे सुबह पहुचा और रात के बजे तक इनजार करना पडा 70 किलोमीटर जाने के लिये। कहा गया कि गाडिया कैंसिल हो गई जब कि चार गाडिया वहां जानी थी--रात 9 बजे से सुबह 7 40 के बीच। सहरसा कमिश्नरी हैडक्वार्टर हो गया है और लोगो को अपने काम के लिये मानसी की तरफ से भी भारी सख्या मे जाना पडता है। लेकिन दिन से कोई गाडी नही है और रात मे चार, चार गाडिया जाती है। हम ने समस्तीपुर डिवीजन के डी० एम० से टेलीफान से बात की और कहा कि कोई व्यवस्था कीजिये वरना लोग उतावल हो रहे हैं। उन्होंने ने कहा इस की जवाबदेही मैं अपने ऊपर लगा। आप इस के बारे मे जाच कराये और देखे कि क्या होने जा रहा है।

1973 हडतालो और संघर्षों का साल रहा है। लेकिन इस के लिये जिम्मेदार प्रशासन रहा बजाय कर्मचारियो के यह बात ठीक है कि बहुत से कैटेगरी के कर्मचारी ऐसे रहे हैं जो बिना नोटिस के हड़ताल पर गये हैं। लेकिन ऐसी भी कैटेगरी है जिन्होंने ने काफी समय दिया है, रेल प्रशासन को नोटिस भी दिया है, लेकिन जब तक यह हडताल पर नहीं गये तब तक उन की बात की सुनवाई नहीं हुई। इस तरह का कोई तरीका निकाला जाय ताकि जो वास्तविक मांग हो उस का देख कर लोगो के ऐजीटेशन पर जाने से पहले ही उन की मांगो को मान लिया जाय ताकि रेलवे को घाटा न हो और जनता को भी परेशानी न हो।

आज रेलवे यूनियनबाजी का अखाड़ा बन गया है। रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन्स और फेडरेशन्स से उन की तकलीफ का इलाज नही होता है। आज रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन्स की फौलोइंग नही के बराबर है जिस का परिणाम हमारे सामने है। पिछले ऐजीटेशन के समय पर इन्होंने बार बार कहा कि लोग ऐजीटेशन पर न जायें लेकिन फिर भी लोग हडताल पर गये। इस से स्पष्ट है कि उन की फौलाइंग नही है। इसलिये रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन्स उस तरह के डाक्टर्स हैं जिन के पास मरीज नही होता पर दवाई है, और अनरिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन उस तरह के डाक्टर हैं जिन के पास दवा और इजेक्शन नही है लेकिन मरीज काफी है। तो जब तक दोनो का समन्वय नही होगा तब तक देश का भला नहीं होगा। मंत्री महादय ने वन इडस्ट्री वन यूनियन के लिये एक मीटिंग बुलाई थी जिस में देश के लेबर लीडर्स ने इस विचार से सहमति प्रकट की थी कि एक इडस्ट्रीज मे एक ही यूनियन हो। हम आग्रह करेंगे कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस तरफ कदम उठाया जाय और इस का तरीका सीक्रेट बैलट हो।

मैं हमेशा से रेलवे बोर्ड को सफेद हाथी कहता हू जो काम के बजाय काम में रोडा अटकाना ज्यादा जानता है। लेकिन आज मैं उस को वैसाख नन्दन यानी गधा की पदवी देता हूं जो यह करता है कि जिस समय गर्मी रहती है और सारी घास सूख जाती है वह उस पर लौट कर लोट उठता है तो वह समझकर खुश होता है कि सारी

बास को हमी ने चरा है। इसी तरह रेलवे बोर्ड भी इसी भ्रम में रहता है कि सारा काम हमने ही किया है। एक ही काम रहा है कि जो भी मंत्री असटिव रहा उस को किस तरह बदनाम किया जाय। ऐसा ही प्रयास रेलवे बोर्ड का रहता है।

रेलवे में गार्ड कैटेगरी एक प्रबुद्ध केटेगरी है और हमेशा से प्रशासन की बात मानती रही है, कभी भी वे एग्जीटेशन पर नहीं गये। लेकिन उन के साथ तीसरे वेतन आयोग ने अन्याय किया है। मैंने मंत्री जी को इस सम्बन्ध में बताया। उन्होंने कहा कि जब तक कोई फैसला नहीं हो जाता उन पर तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू नहीं किया जायेगा। मतलब यह कि मंत्री जी भी महसूस करते हैं कि गार्ड लोगों के साथ अन्याय हुआ है। लेकिन दिल्ली में नार्दर्न रेलवे के डी० एस० ने इस आदेश के बावजूद भी यह आदेश दिया कि गार्ड श्रेणी पर वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें लागू होंगी जो कि मंत्री जी के आदेश के बिल्कुल विपरीत है, और इस महीने में उसी हिसाब से उन को पे मिलने जा रही है जिस पर गार्ड लोगों ने 10 मार्च से 'वर्क टू रूल' का फैसला किया है। इस की जानकारी मंत्री महोदय को है। ऐसी स्थिति में बदनामी मंत्री जी की होगी। यद्यपि इसकी जिम्मेदार रेलवे बोर्ड है। इन की दखील यही है कि यदि इन की पे स्केल का रिवाइज करेंगे तो दूसरे लोग भी सामने आयेंगे अपनी मांग ले कर जिस को मानना मुश्किल होगा यह दलील के अलावा कुछ नहीं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब ट्रेन ऐग्जामिनर्स और पी० डब्ल्यू० आई० का स्केल बिना किसी रिकमन्डेशन के आप ने रिवाइज किया तो कहां हल्ला हुआ? जिन्हें 1,10 रु० मिलते थे उन को वेतन आयोग ने 330 रु० दिये हैं, तो हम केवल इन्साफ ही मांगते हैं कि हम को भी 330 रु० दीजिये। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी हम पर ध्यान दें और 10 मार्च से वे लोग आन्दोलन न करें, इस बारे में उचित व्यवस्था हो ताकि यह नौबत ही न आये।

रेलवे ऐसा विभाग है जहां समय की चोरी होती है। आप यदि समय सारिणी को निकाल कर देखें कि दिल्ली के 50 किलोमीटर रेडियस में जितनी गाड़ियां आती हैं उन की स्पीड एक तिहाई से भी कम कर के दिखायी जाती है इसलिये कि समय पर दिल्ली पहुंच सकें, हालांकि समय पर ट्रेनें नहीं पहुंच पाती हैं। आज समय पर गाड़ियां चलें तो लोगों को आश्चर्य होता है। इस बारे में माननीय हनुमन्तैया जी ने एक बात बहुत अच्छी की थी कि गाड़ियों के देर से चलने की जवाबदेही बड़े अधिकारियों पर डाली थी। जिस जोन में गाड़ी समय पर नहीं चलती थी उस के बड़े अधिकारी को उसका जवाबदेह बनाया गया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि गाड़ियां समय पर चलने लगी थीं। हम चाहेंगे कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान दें ताकि इस तरह की कोई बात आइन्दा देखने में न आये और गाड़ियों के विलम्ब से चलने की बीमारी दूर हो जाय।

जहां तक रेल भाड़े में वृद्धि की बात है, समय को देखते हुये मैं मानता हूं कि यह एकदम जरूरी है कि भाड़ा बढ़ाया जाये। इस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस से पहले जो भी बजट प्रस्तुत किये गये, सब में 25 किलोमीटर तक की यात्री भाड़े में बढ़ोतरी नहीं की गई थी। मैं आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि कम से कम 25 किलोमीटर तक की यह छूट इस बजट में भी दी जाये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि यदि आप वास्तव में रेलवे में सुधार करना चाहते हैं तो रिस्ट्रक्चरिंग आफ आफिशियल मशीनरी और रिआर्गेनाइजेशन आफ जोन्स जरूरी है। बहुत से ऐसे जोन हैं जो बहुत बड़े हैं जैसे नार्दर्न जोन है। वह बहुत अनमैनेजेबल है। हम छोटे छोटे जोन्स बना सकते हैं ताकि प्रशासनिक दृष्टिकोण से काम सुचारू रूप से चल सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने आप के प्रदेश की ओर ध्यान दिया है। उन्होंने न्यू बंगाईगांव में गौहाटी तक की लाइन का कन्वेशन करने का काम किया है। मैं आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि मुजफ्फरपुर से

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव

रक्सौल की लाइन को भी इसी तरह कन्वर्ट किया जाये और नगल से तलवाड़ा, माल्दा से बैलूरघाट, गया से राजगीर लाइनों के काम को पूरा करने की जो बात कही गई है उस को जल्द से जल्द टेक अप किया जाये।

एक और बात कह कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। हम ने अखबारों में आज देखा कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने फैसला किया है कि चार शहरों कलकत्ता बम्बई, दिल्ली और मद्रास स्टेशनों से एक माल पहले ही किसी जगह के लिये रिजर्वेशन कराया जा सकता है। अभी जब बीस दिन पहले से रिजर्वेशन होता है तब तो इतना ब्लैक होता है और रोज चलने वालों को परेशानी होती है, जब एक साल पहले से रिजर्वेशन होगा तब न जाने क्या होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रेलवे बजट का समर्थन करता हूं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur). Before I express my views, I should say that the views of the Socialist Party regarding the Railway Budget had been expressed by my valiant socialist comrades offering satyagraha on Kanpur-Allahabad railway track opposing the increase in railway fares. They have already recorded the protest of the people against the rise in fares of third class passengers. What they have expressed in blood and tears, I shall express in words, though words may not be adequate to reflect the sentiments of the people. These martyrs faced bullets and laid down their lives while giving vent to the anger of the people outside.

Last year's budget did indicate a deficit. In the course of the debate this year some Members have underestimated the deficit in the Railway budget. Some say that the deficit would be Rs. 52.79 crores. This is an optical illusion. Even after mobilisation of the resources suggested in the budget proposals the railways will be left at the end of 1974-75 with an uncovered gap of Rs. 52.79 crores in the payment of dividend to the general revenue but this gap will be in addition to the shortfall of Rs. 23.26 crores in cash resources In reality the total deficit will amount to Rs. 116.05 crores. The proposition before the Government ought to have been how to augment resources without throwing the burden on the common man.

We find that the expenditure on administration is going on at a very rapid pace. I am not one of those who cast aspersions on individual members of the Railway Board.

I am not brought up in the tradition that I can cast aspersions on individual Members. But, I want to criticise the Railway Board as an institution, its structure, its method of functioning and the wasteful expenditure in which the Railway Board is indulging. Sir, there is a lot of scope for a considerable reduction in the wasteful expenditure in which the Railway Board is indulging. Not only that Today, the Railway Board has become almost a Government within the Government If you ask me, I would say that the Railway Board has really become a Government and what about the Ministry? It has merely become a foot-board of the Railway Board. I think that would be the apt description of the Railway Ministry and the Administration. It is the Railway Board which is taking major decisions and others are merely toeing its line. I wish the Minister will function as a Minister and the Railway Ministry will continue to be a Ministry and they will try to exercise the powers that are given to them under the present set-up.

Sir, the expenditure must fall more on the affluent sections and so, I have no hesitation in saying that as far as the fares for the first class and airconditioned class are concerned, they should be stepped up. But, as far as third class passengers are concerned, the fares must come down. Sir, I am surprised to find the break-up of the revenue that will be available from the new fares that have been imposed. The additional revenue from fares on upper classes will be of the order of Rs. 4.44 crores, and as far as additional

revenue from third class passengers is concerned, it will be only Rs. 16.48 crores

Another thing that I would like to mention is the extra-ordinary expenditure that is being incurred on the Railway Protection Force which is not performing its rightful duties. I do not want to repeat what some of my friends have said on both sides of the House. It is really not the Railway Protection Force. As someone has rightly explained, it is the Railway Pilferage Force. Therefore, this force can also be reduced to a very great extent.

As far as the expansion programmes of the Railways are concerned, they constitute the most important aspect of the budgetary proposals. Sir, in the speech, it has been mentioned by the Minister, who is having a sound sleep just now.....

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N MISHRA): I am hearing everything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have great respect for the Railway Minister who can do two things at the same time He can sleep, and at the same time, he can listen. I wish we are able to develop the same capacity.

The Railway Minister has said:

> "I have not been able to include new railway lines in other backward areas of the country on account of paucity of funds during 1974-75. Surveys have, however, been taken up and are proposed to be taken up in 1974-75 for a large number of new railway lines which have been proposed by the State Governments, Members of Parliament and other public bodies."

I do not want to read out the list, which is a big one. There are twelve routes that have been mentioned. But, the most interesting part comes after the mention of these railway lines and that is an important rider and a most dangerous rider. Then, the Minister continues to say:

> "I would like to take up the construction of these lines during the Fifth Plan. But, this would depend upon the availability of resources. The present allocation during the Fifth Plan for construction of new railway lines is not sufficient for this purpose. Execution of these works will be considered by Government in the light of survey reports and as and when we can augment our Plan needs."

This is what the Railway Minister has said.

Sir, in this very House, during the discussion on the Railway Budget and during other discussions that we had, on the West Coast Konkan railway and Marathwada railway routes, many of us insisted that a special premium must be placed on development of backward areas and that there can be no development of backward areas and backward regions in the country unless the infra structure required for economic development in the form of railway tracks and transport facilities are provided in the backward areas. This is a vicious circle. Those who have the resources to take up developmental activity in the backward areas, say that they do not have the infra structure and so they cannot go in for the development of backward areas. When we refer to those who are in charge of providing transport, they say that unless there is availability of proper communication for the development of industries in the backward areas, it will not be possible for them to accept the feasibility reports and provide the necessary transport and communication facilities in the form of new railway lines. This is the vicious circle that has developed. This has to be broken.

I represent a constituency of the West Coast Konkan region, which has been promised over and over again a railway line. Both sides of the House have agreed that for the development of the backward region of Konkan and also the other West Coast areas of Mysore State as well as Kerala State, it is very necessary that the West Coast Konkan railways must be developed We were told that it will be started as a

famine relief work. When the famine has receded into the background we find that the relief railway work has also receded into the background. Now it has become very clear that even the survey has not been completed and the sanction of the Planning Commission has not been given for the project. So, the Konkan coastal railway will be a distant dream for all those who have been dreaming for it. Our Minister comes from Bihar. Time and again, especially on the eve of the elections, he was always promising the electorate that the Mandar railways will be taken up. But the churning of the Mandar has not taken place. I hope the Minister will take due care about it.

So many hon. Members have referred to the question of bonus. I will say only one thing about bonus. If our concept of bonus is very clear in our mind, if we accept bonus as a deferred wage and not some sort of payment which is *ex gratia*, so long as there is a gap between the present wage and the living wages, that has to be partially filled up. Wherever such gap exists in the railways, it has to be partially at least filled up. I hope the Minister will take note of the unanimous view of all the Central trade unions of the country and will not discriminate against the industrial workers of the railways.

My friends have repeatedly referred to casual leave. Shri Kachwai has already placed before this House a Resolution seeking the abolition of the system of casual labour in the railways. The casual labour system is a hangover of the old feudal order and the present Government, which talks of a socialist pattern, must give up all the remnants of the old feudal order. Therefore, I say that the casual labour system has to be given up.

There has been a pressing demand by the railway employees of Sholapur Division that they must be integrated into the Central Zone. This is not a parochial demand but a demand which is in terms of communications, in terms of trade and in terms of feasibility, and they have clearly established a case that Sholapur Division of the railways must be included in the Central Zone. I am very happy that the Government have already appointed a Committee. I hope that Committee's report will be accepted. I have not the least doubt that on the basis of merits the Committee will recommend the inclusion and incorporation of Sholapur Division in the Central Zone. I hope that this recommendation will be accepted.

There has been reference to compensation. I will say only one thing about compensation. Today we are putting a premium on death by a particular mode. If a person travelling by air dies, it is really a heavenly death, because his family members would get a compensation of Rs. 1 lakh. But if the same person dies in a railway accident, his family members would get only up to Rs. 50,000 as compensation.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: His dependants will get Rs. 50,000, in the case of his death; it is not upto Rs. 50,000.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For other categories it is less. The maximum limit of life is death and the maximum compensation is Rs. 50,000. Nowadays I always travel by air in the hope that in case some accident takes place, since we are not able to earn that much amount in our life time, at least after our death our family members would get Rs. 1 lakh.

Then, I would like to say a word about Class 2 officers. It has been mentioned in this House earlier. Now there is discrimination between class 1 officers, who are directly recruited through the UPSC, and Class 2 officers who are promoted from the subordinate category, on the basis of a written examination and *viva voce* test. Though both have the same responsibilities and do the same duty, in the matter of pay and promotion there is discrimination. That should be removed.

As far as the inequality between the First Class and the Third Class passengers and facilities are concerned, that is extremely pronounced. Sir, you yourself must have

gone abroad and travelled by train in countries of Europe. You must have discovered that there is very little disparity as far as the facilities are concerned. There are only two classes and the disparity between the two classes is very little. So, the people prefer to travel not by the upper class but by the lower class because the facilities available are the same. Here also, the disparity must disappear. I will be very happy if the protagonists of a socialist society create a classless train.

There is a fragmentation of the trade union movement which is affecting the operational efficiency of the railways. I can sympathise with friends who have formed category-wise unions and who find it difficult to get their grievances redressed. Those who have formed category-wise unions are convinced that ultimately there should be one union in one industry. Therefore, I say, the ballot to decide the representative character is the only path.

In the end, I warn the Government that the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and its President, Shri George Fernandas, has already sounded a warning that unless their grievances regarding bonus recommendations of the Pay Commission and all other related demands are accepted, and a better deal is given to the railway employees, the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will embark upon a strike and in this strike, the cooperation of all other unions is also there. The National Convention of Railwaymen has already given a warning I think, the warning will be heeded by the hon. Minister and their legitimate grievances and demands will be accepted.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajamundry) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by the Railway Minister and I am glad that in the present circumstances, there cannot be a better presentation than the one he has done. There may be some difficulties in the case of some sections of the people. But under the existing circumstances in the country, probably we have to bear them with patience and nothing else can be done.

While supporting the Budget, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a few deficiencies in our State of Andhra Pradesh. In May, 1972, the Andhra Pradesh Government approached the Government of India, the Minister of Railways, for undertaking the following new lines in the State during the Fifth Plan :

Construction of a new B. G line from Nadikude to Bibinagar. I am thankful to the hon Minister that he has already included it in the present Budget.

Construction of a railway line from Bailadilla to Kovvur via Bhadrachalam. It is really a necessity in Andhra Pradesh. It runs through Bhadrachalam which is a backward area. Not only that. Bhadrachalam area has plenty of iron ore and rich minerals which could be carried to the port for export by which we can have export earnings This also passes through a cultivated area of west Godavari where there is plenty of rice produced Possibly, this railway line will help to transport rice easily to other places.

So this line is really a necessity. Then, construction of a new broad gauge line from Nandyal to Katpadi *via* Cuddapah. Then, construction of a new broad gauge line connecting Sirpur-Kagaznagar in Andhra Pradesh and Lagam in Madhya Pradesh Then, circuit railway covering Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

I also support the request of the Andhra Pradesh Government for conversion of Tirupati-Katpadi line *via* pakala into a broad gauge line. That will help a great deal in shortening the long routes, Delhi-Cochin and Delhi-Bangalore, at least by 100 kilometres. Nowadays everything is costly, including coal and diesel oil. Therefore, shortening the routes must be thought of. By investing on conversion of this line into broad gauge, the Railways would save a great deal by way of oil and other things. I will give the figures:

Delhi-Kazipet-Vijayawada-Madras-Cochin-2890 kms. By having this railway line we will have:

[Shri Pattabhai Rama Rao]

Delhi-Gudur-Renigunta-Pakala-Katpadi-Cochin-2821 kms. Now I come to the distance from Delhi to Bangalore. Delhi-Kazipet-Gudur-Renigunta-Pakala-Katpadi-Bangalore-2476 kms.

Delhi-Kazipet-Gudur-Madras-Bangalore-2546 kms. Thus, the distance can be reduced by about 100 kms. Also this conversion will help a great deal the backward area of Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh.

The supply of wagons to the industries in Andhra Pradesh is very meagre. They complain that they are not able to get even half the number of wagons that they requisition for or require I request the Railway Minister to look into this. Production of things is already poor, and whatever is produced must at least reach the places where it is needed. Unless the wagons are supplied in adequate numbers it will not be possible for the finished goods or raw materials to reach the places where they should.

Then I would suggest speeding up of a few trains in Andhra Pradesh. The 45/46 is the only express train between Hyderabad and Howrah In name only it is on called an express train, it is actually worse than a passenger train The 46 Express train takes 19.30 hours to reach Waltair from Hyderabad. Similarly 45 Express train takes 20.45 hours from Waltair to Hyderabad. It is the slowest express train in that area. The Hyderabad-Madras Express is also very slow. They must speed up these trains, if possible by dieselising them

Also the Hyderabad-Delhi Express, which is called the Southern Express, takes, as it is, 33½ hours—two nights and one day—to reach Delhi from Hyderabad. My suggestion is that it must be speeded up; it may take only one day and one night to reach Delhi from Hyderabad or *vice versa* I have travelled by that train several times and I have found that the train reaches most Stations well in advance of time and stays there to leave the Station on time. When I calculated what exactly was the time for which the train was stopping at various Stations having reached in advance of time, I found that it was more than four hours—while going in advance of the time at all stations. So, what I am suggesting is that as it is only a reduction of 5½ hours and as I find that the running time already there is 4½ hours, probably this 5½ hours is not difficult to adjust. The speeding up of the train will not only save fuel but also give a lot of convenience to the travelling public. Hence, I suggest that the Railways may kindly look into the matter. No doubt, this matter was brought to the notice of the Railways earlier—the speeding up of the trains, but they have given the usual, stereo-typed reply that the line capacity is not there or that it is not possible to accommodate in the other Railways It is the South Central Railway or the Central Railway through which this train passes Perhaps it may not be possible for the Zonal Railways to adjust this train, but the Railway Board, I am sure, can easily, by working out the timings and in consultation with the various Railways, find a way out. My submission is that each railway zone should not think that it is a separate government by itself. After all, the Railway Board should see that there is co-ordination between one section and the other section and the convenience of the public is the most important thing. Trains keeping up the time is most important in the present fast-moving times.

Sir, beyond this, I do not like to take the time of the House.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी मान्यता यह है कि माननीय मंत्री जी यदि अपने विभाग की चोरियों को और भ्रष्टाचार को रोक लें तो उन्हें किराये के रूप में और गूड्स पर भाड़े के रूप मे कुछ भी बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । प्राय: प्रति वर्ष ही यह बात कही जाती है कि इस विभाग में बहुत बड़ी चोरी सामान के रूप में, कोयले के रूप में और अनेक प्रकार से होती है । यह बुराई कम होने के बजाय उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ती चली जा रही है । अब तो यहां तक है कि बुकिंग आफिस में बड़ी जुर्रत और साहस

के साथ फर्स्ट क्लास तक के पैसेंजर्स की यह कहा जाता है कि अगर आप को बर्थ का रिजर्वेशन चाहिये तो दस रुपया आप अधिक दीजिये, हम आप को अभी बर्थ दे रहे हैं। वहीं क्लर्क के सामने यह बात होती है।

14.48 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

अभी एक महीना से अधिक समय नहीं हुआ, मैं डी-लक्स से अलीगढ़ आ रहा था और इसी सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री कार्तिक ओरांव भी साथ थे। उस दिन एक व्यक्ति ने हमें यह घटना सुनाई कि जब वह बुकिंग आफिस पर गया तो रिजर्वेशन में कहा गया कि आप का नाम वेटिंग लिस्ट में आएगा, जगह कोई नहीं है। वहीं पर एक व्यक्ति खड़ा था। उस ने कहा कि आप इस टिकट को वापिस कर दीजिये। दस रुपया मुझे दीजिये मैं आप को जगह देता हूं। देखने की बात है कि अगर ट्रेन में जगह नहीं है तो वह व्यक्ति दस रुपये अधिक ले कर कहां से जगह देगा और यदि ट्रेन में जगह है और फिर पैसा मांगा जाता है तो यहां से वहां तक सारे स्टाफ की सांठ-गांठ उस में है। वह व्यक्ति लौट आया। उसने कहा कि मैं अधिक देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं और जो उस समय ट्रेन के साथ कंडक्टर चल रहे थे उन्होंने कहा कि हम कोशिश करेंगे आप को बर्थ मिल जाये। जब अन्दर आ गये तो जो अटेंडेंट था उसने यह समझा कि शायद इन की उन से कुछ बातचीत हो चुकी है, उसने कहा कि आप को जगह मिल जायेगी और थोड़ी देर बाद अलाहिदा उन को ले गया और यह कहा कि आप के साथ जो तय हुआ है वह आप मुझे दे दीजिये, मैं आप की बर्थ का इन्तजाम कर देता हूं। वह वृद्ध व्यक्ति था। उसने कहा कि मैं बैठ कर जाना पसन्द करूंगा लेकिन इस तरह से रुपया नहीं दूंगा। इस तरह की बातें प्रायः प्रतिदिन होती हैं। आप जिस तरह से भी रोक सकें इस को रोकने की तरफ ध्यान दीजिये। मैं यह समझता हूं कि किराया बढ़ा कर और अन्य उपायों से आर्थिक कठिनाई को दूर करने का यत्न इस प्रकार है कि आप ऐसे एक हौज को तेज पाइप खोल कर भरना चाहते हैं जिस के सारे के सारे तले में एक-एक इंच पर छेद हैं जिस में से पानी रिसता रहता है। आप कितना ही तेज पाइप खोल दीजिये, वह कभी भरने वाला नहीं है। देश पर सारा आर्थिक बोझ बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। इन बातों की ओर आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

जहां तक सुविधाओं के अभाव का संबंध है, प्रतिवर्ष कहा जाता है कि इन अभावों को दूर किया जायेगा, लेकिन हम को कोई पूर्ति दिखाई नहीं देती है। लम्बे सफर की गाड़ियों में बर्थ, क्लास स्लीपर में 70-80 मील तक के स्टेशनों के लिये इतनी भीड़ हो जाती है कि यात्रियों को बैठने में भी दिक्कत हो जाती है। जैसे दिल्ली से अलीगढ़ तक, दिल्ली से अम्बाला तक यही हालत रहती है। इस बात की ओर आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। जो मुसाफिर लम्बे सफर पर जा रहे हैं, उन को ढाई-तीन घंटे तक बैठने की भी दिक्कत हो तो यह उनके साथ अन्याय है, यह उन पर अत्याचार है। इस को रोकना चाहिये।

प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बों से पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। जिन डिब्बों में पहले यह व्यवस्था थी, वह अब टूट-फूट गई है। इसी तरह से फर्स्ट क्लास के डिब्बों में अनेकों पंखे ऐसे हैं जो अपनी जगह पर घूमते तो दिखाई देते हैं, लेकिन हवा नहीं देते। इस ओर बहुत आवश्यक रूप से आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। मुसाफिर पंखों को ठीक करने के लिये शोर मचाते हैं लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती। फिर लोग हमारी तरफ देखने लगते हैं और कहते हैं कि आप ही कुछ करवाइये तब ही कुछ हो सकता है वरना कुछ नहीं होगा।

आप के पास यह शिकायत पहुंची होगी कि गाड़ियों को फास्ट चलाने के नाम पर आप सरचार्ज वसूल करते हैं लेकिन जब से यह सरचार्ज लगा है तब से वे गाड़ियां लेट चलने लगी हैं। सरचार्ज भी वसूल किया जा रहा है और गाड़ियां भी लेट पहुंच रही हैं—यह अनुचित बात है। जिन गाड़ियों पर स्पीड बढ़ाने के नाम पर आप सरचार्ज लेते हैं वे यथासमय चलनी चाहियें। कभी कोई बात हो जाय तो दूसरी बात है लेकिन प्रायः वैसी स्थिति चलते रहना ठीक नहीं है।

[श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री]

हम प्रतिवर्ष इस बात को दोहराते आ रहे हैं कि आप के यहां भोजन की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है, अभी तक इस में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है । अभी कुछ दिनों से आप ने पैकेज की शक्ल में भोजन दिलवाना शुरू किया है—एक तो हमारे जैसे आदमी को उस भोजन से वैसे ही पूर्ति नहीं होती और अगर पूर्ति हो भी जाय तो उस की क्वालिटी ठीक नहीं है ।

अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र की कुछ मांगें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं—मैंने अनेकों बार यहां कहा है कि जनता एक्सप्रेस जब कलकत्ता की तरफ जाती और आती है तो अलीगढ़ से तीसरे स्टेशन "मडराक" पर रोकी जानी चाहिये । प्राय. यह गाड़ी एक स्टेशन छोड़ कर दूसरे पर खड़ी होती है, लेकिन यहां अलीगढ़ के बाद हाथरस पर खड़ी होती है बीच के तीन स्टेशन छोड़ देती है । । मैं चाहता हूं कि अलीगढ़ से एक स्टेशन छोड कर मडराक पर खड़ी की जाये, इससे बहुत से कर्मचारी जो गवर्नमेंट प्रैस में काम करते हैं तथा कचहरी जाने वाले और लौटने वाले आदमियों को सुविधा हो जायेगी ।

मेरी यह मांग भी बहुत पुरानी है कि कालका मेल जब हावड़ा से दिल्ली के लिये वापस आती है तो उस में अलीगढ़ से ले कर दिल्ली तक के लिये थर्ड क्लास के पैसेंजर्स को भी अनुमति देनी चाहिये । मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में आप से अनेकों बार पत्र-व्यवहार भी किया है लेकिन मुझे यही उत्तर मिला कि उसमें भीड़ बहुत बढ़ जायेगी । इस समय अलीगढ़ से दिल्ली के लिये कोई सुविधाजनक ट्रेन नहीं है । एक साधारण व्यक्ति को फर्स्ट क्लास का टिकट लेकर उस में बैठना पड़ता है जिस पर 25 रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं—यदि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दें तो वह इस आर्थिक बोझ से बच जायेगा और इस में भीड़ का भी कोई विशेष प्रश्न नहीं है क्योंकि अलीगढ़ से दिल्ली तक केवल दो घंटे का सफर है।

आप ने दो नई गाड़ियां गोहाटी एक्सप्रैस और जयन्ती एक्सप्रैस चलाई हैं, लेकिन इन गाड़ियों के लिये अलीग में रिजर्वेशन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इन गाड़ियों के लिये अलीगढ़ में भी रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस वक्तव्य को समाप्त करता हूं ।

SHRI R. N. BARMAN (Balurghat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while taking part in the discussion on the Railway Budget, I would like to make a few observations on the general and a few particular problems.

Firstly, Sir, I would like to point out that increase in fare on various stages would hit the common people severely. Secondly, the Minister has not taken due care about the inflationary effect of his proposals. Increase in duty in every item would lead to price rise and ultimately bring a tremendous pressure on the common people. Thirdly, Sir, I would like to raise a few points on which we have discussed many a time on the floor of this materials for industry. During the last one year, it has been a constant complaint that inadequate supply of wagons and lack of proper planning have created an unusual situation for coal transport to various industries. In the context of the Fifth Five Year Plan transport bottleneck is a serious problem and our industrial growth fails to attain its targets because of this transport bottleneck to some extent. It may not be the sole reason but one of the important reasons. Production of cement and generation of power, have been hard hit due to irregular supply of coal. Fourthly, I expected that with the proposal of increased Passenger fare, there would be some proposals for the passengers' amenities but there too, Sir, I am disappointed.

Now, coming to the particular problem of my constituency, Sir, I am compelled to highlight the repeated issue of Maldah-Balurghat line (B.G.) *via* Gazole. Here I would like to refer the Hon. Minister to the unstarred question No. 893, replied on the 26th February, 1974, regarding the proposed Railway Line—Maldah-Balurghat, wherein the Deputy Minister of Railways had said:

"A traffic survey for a B.G. Link from Eklakhi to Balurghat *via* Gajol,

Buniadpur and Gangarampur has been completed and the report thereof is under examination of the Railway Board.

(b) and (c). A decision for taking up the actual construction of the proposed railway line will be taken only after the examination of the survey report is completed."

—whereas the Minister has said in his Budget speech, Surveys are taken up for Maldah-Balurghat Line alongwith many others. Sir, here is an apparent contradiction. In reply to my question the Minister had said that the Survey Report is under examination—but in the Budget he said that survey will be taken. However, I urge upon him to take the proposed matter into serious consideration.

For the last 25 years we have been flooded with the assurances and still assurances are coming there, but nothing concrete has come out. I know the Rail Minister may point out that there is a provision for survey on this line. But I may humbly remind him that similar survey was taken earlier also. But what happened to that survey? I can tell the hon. Railway Minister through you, Sir, that people of my constituency are becoming restive. Rather, they have a feeling that had this constituency been represented by an Opposition Member, perhaps they would have obtained justice from the Railway Minister. This is a backward area from where Congress has won all the seats in all the elections but up to date a small demand of the people has not been fulfilled. I could have understood the point if any Railway Minister would point out that there is no justification for the proposed Rail line. Each and everyone in the Railway Ministry has accepted the economic and social importance of this railway line but inspite of that nothing has been done so far. So, again I appeal to the Railway Minister to take up this proposed line with all seriousness and I demand an assurance from him that it would be completed in the Fifth Plan.

I would like to draw the attention of the Railway Minister to two or three other small points. The need for an over-bridge at Kaliagunj on N.E. Frontier Railway is long felt. I spoke on it on the last occasion also but in vain. I hope the Railway Minister would keep that in mind and do the needful. Conversion of Radhikapuri-Barsai M.G. line into B.G. line is also a long outstanding problem. I would appeal to the Railway Minister to please turn his eyes to this area and take measures so that these long outstanding problems can be sorted out.

With these words I support the Railway Budget.

*SHRI M. M JOSEPH (Peermade) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the most important mode of transport for the common man in this country is railways People with money use their cars for short distances and for long distances they use aeroplanes. On the other hand for the common man there is no transport other than the railways. That means if the railway passenger fares and freight charges are increased as proposed in this year's budget proposals it will be a big burden on the common man. So far as third-class passengers are concerned, for distances below 50 kilometers the increase proposed is from 5 paise to 15 paise and for long distance travellers the increase is up to 50 paise. In his Budget Speech the Railway Minister has said that the proposed increase is to reduce over-crowding in mail and express trains. I do not think this objective can be achieved. I think this will only encourage ticketless travel. I would suggest that more short distance passenger trains should be introduced and in the case of long-distance mail or express trains they should not be made to stop at all stations; they should stop only at stations after covering a distance of 100 kilometers.

15.00 hrs.

In 1972-73 wagons were not available I am told that 40 per cent of the wagons are lying idle in many stations in the country.

* The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri M. M. Joseph]

The Railway Ministry should pay attention to the question of electrification of railway lines in the country. As far as Kerala is concerned, railway communication is still in a very backward condition. In these days when the price of diesel oil and coal has increased the Railway Ministry should try to electrify more and more railway lines. Once the Idikki Project is completed Kerala will be able to provide sufficient electricity to Kerala and also the neighbouring States

The hon. Minister seems to be a bit indifferent towards sanctioning new lines In Kerala there is only 4 kilometers of railway track for one lakh people whereas the national average is 13 kilometers for a population of one lakh. This attitude of neglect towards Kerala should be stopped.

To Puri, Bhubaneshwar, Mathura and other pilgrim centres all sorts of communication have been provided. In Kerala there is a pilgrim centre called Sabari Mala. More than five lakh pilgrims go there every year. Our President Shri V. V. Giri went there and did pooja. The Prime Minister is going there next month to inaugurate the development work there. The nearest railway line from this pilgrim centre is 100 miles away from High Range where Sabari Mala is situated.

Sir, Peermade, my constituency produces cash crops like cardamom and pepper which bring in a major share of foreign exchange to this country. Therefore, not only because of the five lakh pilgrims who visit Sabari Mala every year but also because of the cash crops produced there which earn foreign exchange for this country, the new railway line to Sabari Mala will not in any way be uneconomical.

It is the people of Kerala who will suffer the most because of the increase in passenger fares and freight charges. A first-class passenger from Cochin to Delhi will have to pay Rs. 15.50 more and a third-class passenger Rs. 12/- more. They will also have to pay more for their luggage and parcels. Therefore, Sir, a low-paid Government servant will have to go alone to his native place leaving his children and luggage at Delhi.

Mention has been made about casual labour. The wages paid to this casual labour are different in different areas. My demand is that a uniform wage structure should be evolved. Class IV employees are very shabbily treated by higher officers. They are transferred to various places and put to a lot of hardship. I have received complaints of this nature from Madras and other places. This should be looked into by the Minister and action taken.

SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI (Belgaum): I rise to support the Railway Budget. Several members on this side have spoken in support of it in detail. I do not want to repeat those points. I would like to restrict myself to certain developmental works in my State.

I am very sorry to say that in the past Karnataka has been neglected so far as railways are concerned. We are all aware that the transport system provides the essential infra-structure for the development of the country and railways play a vital role in our transport economy. The total length of the railways in this country is about 60,149 kms. and in my State it is about 2,575, out of which 446 kms. are BG, 166 kms. NG and the rest MG. This works out to about 14.4 kms. per 1,000 square kms which is far below the national average of 18 kms. per 1,000 square kms.

My humble submission is that either some construction work or some conversion work should be taken up in my State. In the past, a huge amount has been spent on railways. In the three Five Year Plans and also in the three annual plans, about 23.6 per cent of the total outlay on the public sector has been spent on transport and communications. Again in the Fourth Plan, about 20.4 per cent of the total outlay has been spent on transport, out of which a huge amount has been spent on railways. But nothing has been spent in Karnataka.

Sometime back, in 1971, the conversion of the Poona-Miraj line was completed. At the time of inauguration of this line, it was announced on behalf of the railways that this conversion would be continued upto Hospet *via* Hubli. But so far nothing has been done in this regard. Not even a single word has been said even in the speech of the hon. Minister introducing the Budget on this matter.

There are several proposals made by the State Government pending with the Central Government without being considered. The railway line from Miraj to Bangalore is a most important line which passes through our State. There has been a standing demand right from the beginning in this regard; almost all the members from my State and the State Government have been insisting on the conversion of this line into BG. But nothing has been done so far. This line is most economical, and if it is constructed, it will give a better return to the railways also.

From a reading of the fifth five year Plan papers it is seen that much importance is given to the development rather than to the returns that the railways would give and which were given in the past. If that is so, my State should not be neglected this year. Sometime back, there was a delegation to the Railway Minister to divert this railway line from Miraj to Bangalore and to take it *via* Gokaka, and there have been representations but nothing is said about it in the speech of the learned Minister. So, I would like to submit that if this railway line is taken up it will not only give a better return to the Government but it will also give potential employment to the people there, because the northern districts of Karnataka are drought-prone areas. Almost every alternate year there will be a drought there, and even this year, many people have become unemployed because of the drought in northern Karnataka. There is a great need for the employment of lakhs of people in that area. If this railway line is taken, that is to say, if the earth-work is taken up, it will give employment to a large number of people in that area.

There is another proposal before the Government to construct a railway line from Hubli to Karwar. If this is done, it will be very easy to export our iron ore from Hospet *via* Karwar, because the exporting of this ore *via* Madras or Goa will cost us much. So, I request that this proposal also must be taken into consideration.

Again, there are several proposals made by the State Government regarding the conversion of the Miraj-Hubli-Hospet line, Sholapur-Hubli metre gauge, the doubling of the broad gauge track from Sholapur to Wali and the construction of a new broad gauge line to connect Bellary and Gulbarga *via* Sirugappa, Sindanur, Lingasugur, Sholapur and Sirupur.

AN. HON. MEMBER: You want all the lines.

SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI: Not all. My submission is that at least one of these lines should have been taken up, since there are several proposals pending before the Government and none of these have been touched even in this year's budget; not even one. So, I would like to urge that at least one line should be taken up each year or at least one line during each five year Plan.

So, I would like to urge on the Minister of Railways through you, that at least the Miraj-Bangalore line should be taken up immediately for conversion so as to give better facilities for transportation in that area, and at the same time, I request him to consider the proposal of diverting this line *via* Gokaka which does not cost much for the railways but which would give a better revenue for the railways.

With these words, I close.

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव (करीमनगर) : मान्यवर वर्तमान मंत्री जी जब रेल मंत्री बने थे तो

[श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव]

इन्होने एक स्टेटमेंट जारी किया था कि जितने भी बैकवर्ड इलाके हैं वहा खासतौर से नई रेलवे लाईस मजूर की जायेगी । उस से हम को बड़ा सतोष हुआ था और हम ने मत्री जी को काग्रेचुलेट भी किया था । लेकिन हम देखते है कि बैकवर्ड रीजन्स के लिये अभी तक कुछ भी नही किया गया है । हम तीन साल से कह रहे है कि हमारा क्षेत्र तेलगाना काफी पिछडा हुआ है और वहा एक भी नई लाइन नहीं निकाली गई । आप हम को डेवलप करने की कोशिश कीजिये । मै देख रहा हू कि जितने भी यहा भाषण हो रहे है उन को बकवास के तौर से ट्रीट कर रहे है । जो उन्होने कहा है नई लाइनो के बारे मे उस मे हमारे क्षेत्र का नाम ही नही है । हालाकि बिहार के 40 एम० पीज० को लेकर हम मत्री जी के पास सिफारिश के तौर पर गये थे और कहा था कि तेलगाना वाले बैकवर्ड है तो उन्होने मेरे सामने कहा कि सर्वे करायेगे । लेकिन उसके बाद एक भी जवाब नही दिया । मै समझता हू कि पूरी कैबिनेट मे आप ही एक मत्री हैं जिन्होने जवाब तक नहीं दिया । कम से कम हमारे मैमोरेंडम को ऐकनालेज तो करना चाहिये था कि हम गौर कर रहे हैं । ताकि हम को विश्वास हो कि आप कुछ कर रहे हैं और अपने क्षेत्र के लोगों को बता सके कि आप कुछ करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन कुछ लिख कर नही आया । मेरी मांग है कि कि आप कम से कम इस लाइन के बारे मे इन-क्वायरी कराइये रामगुडम से निजामाबाद वाया करीमनगर । 20 साल से इस की मांग चल रही है लेकिन हमेशा कहा जाता है कि पैसे की कमी के कारण मजूर नही कर सकते । उसके बारे मे पहले सर्वे रिपोर्ट आयी थी कि यह लाइन अनरेम्युनरेटिव है । लेकिन रामगुडम एक इम्पोर्टेंट प्लेस हो गया है और उस के बाद पोचनमपेड प्रोजैक्ट आ गया है वहां से और बम्बई ले जाया जाय तो शौर्ट डिस्टेंट होगा । हमारे पास इंडस्ट्रीज बहुत कम हैं जैसा माननीय दंडवते जी ने कहा कोई उद्योगपति बिना यातायात की सुविधाओं को वहां नही जायेगा । जब रेलवे लाइन होगी तभी उधर उद्योगपति जायेगे ।

धान मत्री और दूसरे लोग कहते रहते हैं कि तेलंगाना को डेवलप करना चाहिये, वहां उद्योग धंधे स्थापित करने चाहियें, तो बिना रेलवे के कैसे ऐस्टेबलिश होंगे ? इसलिये फौरन आप इस लाइन का सर्वे कराइये और इस को सैंक्शन कीजिये ।

एक बात मै खासकर और कहना चाहता हू और वह यह कि रेलवे प्रोटैक्शन फोर्स है लेकिन जितने भी यात्री आप की गाडियो मे जा रहे है उन के लिये कोई सेक्यूरिटी नही है । मैंने "हिन्दू" अखबार मे पढ़ा है कि दो कलकत्ते के डाक्टर प्रथम श्रेणी मे जा रहे थे उन पर अटैक किया गया, अटैम्प्ट टु मर्डर हुआ है और कहा गया है कि उस बोगी मे न कडक्टर था और न अटेंडेंट था । यह फर्स्ट क्लास कम्पार्टमेंट की हालत है । मैं भी देखता हू कि कोई अटेन्डेंट नही रहता है मैंने पहले भी कहा कि सेक्योरिटी बिल्कुल नहीं रही हैं । अगर ऐसा होगा तो कौन फर्स्ट क्लास कम्पार्टमेंट मे जायेगा ? आप का फोर्स क्या कर रहा है, इस को देखना चाहिये ।

तीन महीने पहल मैं बनारस से इटारसी जा रहा था काशी एक्सप्रैस मे, मेरे कम्पार्टमेंट मे एक अधिकारी था और वैस्ट जर्मनी का एक कपल था। हर एक स्टेशन पर वह गाडी रुकती है और उस मे गुंडे स्टूडेंट 40 के करीब आ कर बैठ गये और वह अंग्रेजी मे बोलने लगे । उन्होंने कुछ हरकत भी की जिस पर उस वैस्ट जर्मन कपल ने प्रोटैस्ट किया ।

आप को मालूम है कि उन्होने क्या किया ? वह यहां पर कहने वाली बात नही है । मेरे सामने सब कुछ हुआ । मैंने चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब को इस के बारे मे एक लम्बा-चौड़ा पत्र लिखा । लोग दुनिया भर से बनारस को देखने के लिये आते है । उन लोगो के वास्ते बनारस एक मशहूर शहर है । अगर उन को प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दिया जायेगा तो क्या होगा ? उन पर हमला हुआ और उन की बड़ी बेइज्जती हुई । मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम लोग भी चुपचाप बैठे देखते रहे । वहां पर न पुलिस के लोग आये न कंडक्टर या अटेंडेंट आये । हम ने गार्ड से कहा तो उन्होने कहा कि हम लोग क्या करें । यह तो रोजाना ही चलता रहता है । अगर रेलवे में इसी तरह से चलता रहा और हम उन को प्रोटेक्शन नही दे सके तो वह लोग क्या इम्प्रेशन लेकर यहां से जायेंगे!

मैं इन यात्रियों से सब लोगों की तरफ से माफी चाहता हूं। आज वह बेचारे कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में यात्रियों के लिये सिक्योरिटी नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : इस के बारे में क्या आप ने रेलवे मिनिस्टर को लिखा ?

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव मैं ने चीफ मिनिस्टर को लिखा था क्योंकि यह उन के जूरिसडिक्शन की बात है। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां से उस पत्र का जवाब भी नहीं आया, शायद वह एलेक्शन में फंसे हुए थे।

जब श्री हनुमन्तैया मिनिस्टर थे तब एक मिनट की भी देरी रेलों में नहीं होती थी क्योंकि उन के इन्स्ट्रक्शन थे कि अगर एक दो मिनट भी गाड़ी लेट हो गई तो बिना यह देखे हुए कि उस की क्या वजह है जिम्मेदार आदमी को सस्पेंड कर दिया जायेगा। उन से लोग कांपते थे। उस वक्त ड्राइवर आदि कहा करते थे कि रेल का ले जाना जरूरी है। श्री मिश्र के आने के बाद पता नहीं क्या हो गया है। शायद वह लोग इस को ब्रेथ इजी ले रहे हैं। अगर कभी हावड़ा से डीलक्स लेट आये और कहा जाये क्यों लेट आई तो कह देंगे कि एंजिन फेल हो जाता है। आखिर कहीं पर तो गड़बड़ी जिससे यह सब होता है। मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि क्या बात है, हो सकता है कि लेबर मिनिस्टर के असर में आ कर वह लोग ऐसा कर रहे हों। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह एक नेशनल इन्डिसिप्लिन है जिस की वजह से कोई काम नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं पूछता हूं कि आखिर वेजेज बढ़ने पर भी वे काम क्यों नहीं करते ? वह लोग बिना आठ-दस रुपये लिये हुए कोई बात ही नहीं करते। (*व्यवधान*) वही हम से कहते हैं कि आप के मिनिस्टर जो कुछ करते हैं वही हम भी करते हैं। मिनिस्टर ही नहीं हमारे लिये भी कहते हैं। आज एक इम्प्रेशन बन गया है कि हर एक आदमी हुकूमत से लड़ रहा है। जब आप किसी आदमी से बात करें तो वह कहता है कि बिगाड़ ऊपर से आ रहा है, अगर ऊपर के आदमी अच्छे हों तो सब लोग पूरी तरह अच्छे हो जायेंगे। देश के लिये इस तरह की बात अच्छी नहीं है। आज यह इम्प्रेशन लोगों में क्यों आ गया है, इस का मुझे पता नहीं। लेकिन इस तरह से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। जो इन्डिसिप्लिन आगई है उस को निकाल दीजिये, वर्ना एक बुलीवाल पैदा हो जायेगी। रेलवे में अभी स्ट्राइक हुआ उससे पैसेन्जर्स को कितनी तकलीफ हुई थी। एक एक प्लेटफार्म पर हजारों आदमी परेशान घूमते थे। अगर आप का ट्रान्सपोर्ट ठीक नहीं होगा तो फिर आप की इंडस्ट्रीज का डेवेलपमेंट कैसे होगा, ऐग्रिकल्चर का डेवेलपमेंट कैसे होगा, फूड ग्रेन एक जगह से दूसरी जगह कैसे जा सकेंगे ? इसलिये आप देखिये कि खास तौर से इस के लिये जिम्मेदार कौन है। मुझे वह ठीक से मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन जो भी उचक्काये उसको आप को रोकना चाहिये। मैं नेशनल इंटरेस्ट की बात सोच रहा हूं। जब तक इस चीज को दूर करने की कोशिश नहीं करते तब तक कुछ भी तरक्की होने वाली नहीं है। सदन के इस ओर से भी ज्यादती होती है, इस में कोई शक नहीं है। अलग अलग पार्टियां अपने इंटरेस्ट में काम कर रही हैं। यह बात ठीक है कि सरकारी बैंचों की जिम्मेदारियां ज्यादा हैं लेकिन हमारे विरोधी भी ऐसा कर रहे हैं, यह मानना पड़ेगा। लेकिन यह ऐसी चीज है जिसे आप को बन्द करना चाहिये अगर रेलवे के लेबर स्ट्राइक करें तो नेशन का नुकसान होगा और डेवेलपमेंट का सारा काम रुक जायेगा। जो कुछ गुजरात में हो रहा है वह सारे देश में होने लगेगा और अगर पूरे देश में वही हालत पैदा हो गई, तो देश खत्म हो जायेगा। इसलिये लोगों को समझा बुझा कर उन की डिमान्ड्स को मान कर उन के ग्रीवान्सेज को खत्म करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये और उन के जरिये से अपना काम चलाना चाहिये। यह मेरी आप से रिक्वेस्ट है।

मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए मिनिस्टर से यह बात फिर कहना चाहूंगा कि रामगुण्डम से निजामाबाद वाया करीमनगर लाइन को पूरा किया जाये। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब नहीं करेंगे तो हम अपोजीशन वाले श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से रिक्वेस्ट करेंगे कि कैबिनेट की रिशफ्ल में श्री मिश्र को हटा दिया जाये। अगर हमारी रिक्वेस्ट कुछ काम कर गई तो हम भी कुछ मदद कर सकेंगे।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, रेलवे मंत्री द्वारा पिछले दिन जो रेल बजट इस सदन में पेश किया गया मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं और समर्थन करता हूं। अब तक हम ने विपक्ष के अपने दोस्तों से और अपनी तरफ के साथियों से खट्टे मीठे

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

अनेक भाषण सुने। मीठे का तो कहना ही क्या, खट्टे के संबंध में कुछ बातें मैं अवश्य कहूंगा।

तह से पहली बात यह कि हमारे दोस्तों ने कहा कि रेलवे बजट में जहां 2386 करोड़ रुपये की बचत थी अब वह घाटे का बजट हो गया है और वह घाटा 99.75 करोड़ रुपये तक आ गया है। इस संबंध में मैं बजट के आलोचकों से पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या उन की अपनी जानकारी है इस के बारे में? क्या कभी उन्होंने तह में भी जाने की कोशिश की है? अगर वे तह में जाने की कोशिश करेंगे तो उन्हें स्वयं ही उस का जवाब मिल जायेगा कि क्या कारण हैं, क्या परिस्थितियां हैं जिन के कारण ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई और इस के लिये कौन जवाबदेह है? अगर कोई जवाबदेह हैं तो मेरा कहना यह है कि काम करने वालों की अपेक्षा उनको उचकाने वाले ज्यादा जवाबदेह हैं।

इसी प्रसंग में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि बिना टिकट यात्रा जो होती है, रेल के सामानों की जो चोरी होती है, उन को जो क्षति पहुंचाई जाती है, आये दिन जो हड़तालें होती हैं, बन्द होते हैं और नये नये फार्मूले निकाले हैं, वी स्लो, वर्क टु रूल, बिस एंड हैंड, हम इसकी ओर देखने की चिन्ता नहीं करते। आज रेलवे में जो भी गड़बड़ियां हैं उन का एक कारण यह भी है कि कर्मचारियों में योग्यता का अभाव है, अनुशासनहीनता भी कम नहीं है। यह सब कारण ऐसे हैं जिन की वजह से यह स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है। मैं अपने दोस्तों से खास कर के उधर बैठने वाले दोस्तों से पूछूंगा कि क्या वस्तुतः उन की इस बात की चिन्ता है क्या वह वास्तव में इस स्थिति से परेशान हैं? अगर ऐसा है तो जिन बातों की मैं ने चर्चा की है उन को वह नजरअन्दाज न करें, उन पर गंभीरता से सोचें। यह एक नेशनल इंटरेस्ट की चीज है। इस लिये इस को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए इस के निवारण में अपना योगदान करें। तभी ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न होगी जिस में रेल का कार्य-संचालन ठीक से होगा।

अब मैं रेलवे मंत्री महोदय द्वारा जो बजट पेश किया गया है उस के संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। मैं ने उस का अवलोकन किया है बड़े गौर से और बहुत ठीक से। मैं सबसे पहले इस बात की चर्चा करना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय श्री मिश्र ने रेल मंत्री के रूप में कुछ ऐसे परिवर्तनों का श्रीगणेश किया है जो निश्चय ही देश की रेल व्यवस्था के स्वरूप में परिवर्तन करने वाली सिद्ध होंगी।

हमारे देश में रेल सेवा का यह 121वां वर्ष है। हमारे देश में सर्व-प्रथम अंग्रेजों के शासन-काल में रेलवे की सेवा प्रारम्भ हुई। लेकिन आज रेल सेवा से हम जो अपेक्षा करते हैं, आज हमारे जीवन में उस का जो महत्व है, उस जमाने में ऐसा महत्व नहीं था। अंग्रेजी सरकार में अपनी सुख-सुविधा के लिये ···

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue next time. We will now take up Private Members' Business. Bills to be introduced.

Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh—absent.

Shri Murasoli Maran—absent.

Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya—absent.

15.31 hrs.

BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) AMENDMENT BILL *

[AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 3, 4 ETC]

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 7-3-74.

15.31-1/2 hrs.

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS BILL *

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of agricultural workers in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of agricultural workers in the country."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

ORISSA AGRICULTURAL WORKERS BILL *

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of agricultural workers in the State of Orissa and to regulate the conditions of their work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of agricultural workers in the State of Orissa and to regulate the conditions of their work."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I introduce the Bill.

15.32-1/2 hrs.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL *

[INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 16A AND SUBSTITUTION OF SECTION 20A, ETC.]

SHRI D. K PANDA (Bhanjanagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI D K. PANDA: I introduce the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh—absent; Shri Madhu Limaye—absent; Shri N. Tombi Singh absent.

15.33 hrs.

RAILWAYS (ABOLITION OF CASUAL LABOUR) BILL—*Contd.*

by Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up further consideration of the Railways (Abolition of Casual Labour) Bill.

Shri Lakkappa to continue his speech.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, continuing my speech on the Railways (Abolition of Casual Labour) Bill moved by my hon. friend, Shri Kachwai, as I have already said, a conservative Member has now brought forward a socialistic measure.

*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 7-3-74

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

Last time, I was referring to the consolidation of the casual labour in the public sector undertakings, like, the Railways. I would like to say that a human approach should be made by the Railway Ministry in order to consolidate the situation prevailing in the railways so far as the laobur issues are concerned. I was also referring to certain instances that in Karnataka, specially in Southern Railways, the casual labour is not an organised sector. The casual labourers who are working in stone quarries at the mercy of big contractors attached to the Railways have been thrown out mercilessly. Today, they are not able to find a job and that is creating another problem in the society. We are driving them out to become anti-social elements. Therefore, I have suggested that a high-power commission should be appointed to go into every aspect of casual labour in this country, specially in the Railways and to find out how we can utilise the services of casual labour and respect them as human beings.

Also preparing the casual labourers for various categories of work in the Railways is lacking. A realistic approach has to be made to find out these employees, those who are appointed casually in the Railways, and such people who are working in various categories should be given full training because we find today that the casual labourers attached to the various organisations of the Railways have not been trained properly. They have also not been provided with any basic amenities. In some cases they have no shelter even. It is very difficult for them to eke out their livelihood; they are moving from one place to another like nomads. Therefore, this aspect also has to be considered. I do not know why the Railways have not taken a serious note of this situation. It is because the officers in the Railway Board do not recognise the rights of these people, they treat them as the lowest category of people and do not consider them as part of the Railways. It should be understood that these people constitute the backbone of the railway undertaking. They should get their due priority. I would suggest that these casual labourers should not be treated in an inhuman way. All possible help must be given to them. We should, therefore, seriously consider appointing a high-powered Commission. This Bill cannot give any adequate relief; it can only attract the attention of the Government to the various aspects of the problem concerning these casual labourers. My hon. friend, Shri Kachwai, has failed to provide any adequate measure to improve the situation. Therefore, on the technical ground this Bill may not be considered by the Government. But at the same time all these points which have been suggested may be taken into consideration to evolve a certain procedure to improve the situation so far as casual labourers in the Railways are concerned.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly extend my full support to the Bill of my hon. friend, Shri Hukamchand Kachwai, providing for the abolition of casual labour system on the Indian Railways.

At the very outset, I would like to point out to you how the Central Government are implementing their socialist policy, about which they talk day in and day out. Sir, in all the regions of the Railways there are casual labourers. Do they get uniform wages all over the country, like the regular workers of the Railways? I regret to say that there is no uniform wage policy for the casual labour on the Railways. There is one rate on the Southern Railway, another on the Western Railway and yet another on the Western Railway. I can easily anticipate the reply of the Hon. Minister. He will say that their wages are fixed under the Minimum Wages Act. Supposing that the minimum wage in Maharashtra is Rs. 8 a day, in Mysore or in Tamil Nadu it is Rs. 4 a

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

day. Under these circumstances, how can their wages be uniform?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Minimum wage differs from district to district.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: Yes; it changes from district to district.

I want to ask of the hon. Deputy Minister for Railways whether there should at least not be uniform wage for the casual labour. Sir, in the Fifth Five Year Plan there is a chapter on National Minimum Needs. The Central Government seem to lay great emphasis on the National Minimum Needs Policy. I wonder whether the casual labour on the Railways with this kind of minimum wage, especially at the prevailing price level, will be able to get their minimum needs. With Rs. 4 a day will they be able to lead a normal life? So long as there are 4 lakhs of casual labourers on the Railways, the National Minimum Needs Policy of the Government can never be a success. If the Government are determined to implement the National Minimum Needs Policy, then they should abolish immediately the casual labour system and they should regularise all the casual labour on the Railways.

All of us in this House are unanimous in the demand that the casual labour system must be abolished. Even my friend, Shri Lakkappa, also accepts this. Just because he happens to be on the ruling party benches, he is not able to give his explicit support to this Bill. But in his heart of hearts he is convinced that this Bill, though brought forwarded by Shri Hukamchand Kachwai, is a good Bill worthy of his support. He spoke also in that vein. But openly he cannot express his support to this Bill because he is bound by the ruling party conventions.

Another unfortunate thing is that the casual labourers are not entertained by any Union, whether it is recognised or unrecognised. The regular workers have got their Unions through which they voice their demands and grievances. Their Unions fight for getting their legitimate demands fulfilled. Till their demands are met, through their Unions the regular workers resort to strike, agitation etc. But the casual labourers are to remain as dumb dolls throughout their life, undergoing untold miseries. There is no forum for them to express their problems. Thus, their fundamental right is also denied to them.

Yet another problem of the casual labourers is that they are made to do what a regular worker does. But they are not getting as wage what a regular worker gets for doing that job. Though they do a regular worker's job, they are not being paid for it. In western countries the men and women doing similar jobs get equal payment. Here in our country, among the male workers there is this kind of discrimination—regular worker and casual worker. In the payment of wage also, though both of them do the same job, there is discrimination. I would like to say that this is a gross social injustice. Our Prime Minister in public platforms speaks so much about the prevalence of social injustice prevailing in our country and her Governments determination to do away with this. But her Government's Railway Ministry remains a silent spectator, not only a silent spectator but also an active participant, of the perpetuation of this social injustice. The Central Labour Minister on the floor of this House has repeated several times that the casual labour system must be abolished. But the Central Railway Minister has not taken any concrete steps to abolish the casual labour system.

I am a member of the Public Undertakings Committee of this House. I have visited almost all the public undertakings where I find that the number of casual labour is much more than regular workers. If a private sector undertaking happens to have more casual labourers than regular workers, immediatel the

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

Labour Commissioner or the Labour Officer pounces upon it and insists that the casual labourers must be regularised. Is it too much to expect that the Government's undertakings must implement the policies preached by the Government and be an example for the private sector? If the public undertakings fail to do this, how can the Government have the moral authority to insist upon anything on the private sector?

Sir, fortunately we have in our President the champion of labour welfare. But I wonder how he is tolerating this social injustice. In his Address to the Parliament, he appealed to the labour force of the country that they must engage themselves with all the patriotic fervour for increasing our production. At the same time, he has not pointed out what steps have been taken by his Government to abolish casual labour system on the Railways which seems to be the breeding place for social injustice.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Do you want the abolition of casual labour or the casual labour system?

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: Casual labour system.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not used President's name.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: He is a pre-eminent labour leader of the country and that is why I referred to him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But he is the President.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: His speech is written by the Prime Minister.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: Today morning also, to a question whether the casual labour system would be abolished, the hon. Minister's reply was that the matter is under consideration. I do not know for how long the Government would be saying that the matter is under consideration. It is all right that this reply is given for a year or two or five. It would not be proper for the Government to say for ever that the matter is under consideration. I have no hesitation in saying that the Government are deceiving these innocent people by saying that the matter is under examination.

My hon. friend, Shri Lakkappa, pointed out that there is no shelter for the casual labour to take their food or to take rest. Perhaps the Government are unable to regularise them because of the fear of additional expenditure in the form of gratuity etc. if they are all regularised. But, it is common knowledge that the Railways have been incurring crores of rupees loss during the past seven years under different sectors of working. If only the Railway Administration had made determined efforts to reduce the loss to a small extent in anyone sector of working, the additional expenditure that might have to be incurred on account of regularising the casual labour could have been met without much difficulty.

I would request the hon. Minister of Railways to give to this House a definite date—5 years or 10 years—by which the casual labour system will be abolished on the Railways and also the definite programme which he has formulated to get this done. He should also ensure that there is uniform wage for the entire casual labour force working in different regions of the Railways. I would also to appeal to him that he should not simply brush aside the laudable principle contained in this Bill, simply because it has been moved by a member from the Opposition benches. I know that Shri Shafi Quereshi is a well-meaning friend of the labour and I am sure that he will accept this Bill.

With these words, I conclude.

डा० कैलाश (बम्बई दक्षिण) माननीय सभापति जी मैं कछवाय जी को बधाई देता हूं – वे वास्तव में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल सदन के सामने लाये हैं। इस में कोई शक नहीं आज देश बड़ी कठिन आर्थिक परिस्थितियों से गुजर रहा है। वे अपने बिल में जो चाहते हैं, वही मैं

भी चाहता हूं और शायद केन्द्रीय सरकार भी वही चाहती है। लेकिन कछवाय जी को यह अन्दाज होना चाहिये—अगर हम कैजुअल लेबर को हटा दें तो कितने बोझ हम पर बढ़ जाने वाला है। श्री गौडर जी, श्री लकप्पा जी और दूसरे मित्रों ने कहा कि और दूसरी पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्ज में भी यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, लेकिन पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्ज भी इस समय घाटे में चल इस लिये सारे देश की आर्थिक नीति पर इस का असर पड़ेगा। लेकिन मेरा यह तात्पर्य नहीं है कि इस प्रश्न को यहां लाया ही नहीं जाना चाहिये, ऐसे प्रश्नों को सदा लाया जाना चाहिये ताकि केन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ प्रश्नों पर अपने विचार बना सके तथा इसका हल तुरन्त से निकाल सके।

आज हम हर क्षेत्र में यह प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं बिचौलियों को हटायें—बिचौलियों का अर्थ है—कान्ट्रैक्टर्स या एजेंटस को इन कान्ट्रैक्टर्स को हटाना चाहिये, यह कौन लोग है ? वे लोग हैं जो रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को खरीद सकते हैं। जब इन को कान्ट्रैक्ट मिल जाता है तो ये क्या करते हैं ? वे लोग कन्ट्रैक्ट मिलने पर स्त्री और पुरुषों को कैजुअल लेबर के नाम पर भेड़-बकरी और जानवरों की तरह से भरती करते हैं, उन के साथ जानवरों जैसा व्यवहार करते हैं। क्या मैं कुरेशी साहब से यह पूछने की धृष्टता कर सकता हूं—आप कम से कम आज से ही कृपा कर कान्ट्रैक्टर्स के सिस्टम को बिल्कुल बदल दीजिये और फिर से टेण्डर्स इन्वाइट कीजिये और टेन्डर में कुछ इस तरह की शर्तें डालिये कि हम उन्हीं कान्ट्रक्टेर्स को कान्ट्रैक्ट देंगे जो अपने लेबर्स को रहने की सुविधा दे सकेंगे, उनके लिये पीने के पानी की, दवा-दारू की व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे, मुनिस्पिल्टी से प्रार्थना कर के या दूसरे अन्य साधनों से और उन को जो अन्य वस्तुयें चाहियें, उन की व्यवस्था करेंगे। कांट्रैक्ट के कार्यकाल में इन वस्तुओं की व्यवस्था करने की जिम्मेदारी उस कांट्रैक्टर की होगी। आज वह इन कैजुअल लेबर्स की मेहनत से कमा कर लखपति और करोड़पति बनता है, लेकिन उन की सुख-सुविधा के लिये कुछ नहीं करता—इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था से उस को यह अनुभव करना पड़ेगा कि रिश्वत देकर कांट्रैक्ट लेने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, इस समुदाय को सुख-सुविधा की जिम्मेदारी भी उस पर है। आज जिस प्रकार से हमारे मंत्री मिश्राजी और कुरेशी साहब ने एक नई कल्पना दी है कि जो भी हमारे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, हम उन में रेलों को ले जायेंगे, क्या इसी तरह से यह कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती कि हम कांट्रैक्टस उन को देंगे जो मानवता को समझते हों, जो इस बात को अनुभव करते हों कि इन्हीं मजदूरों के बलबूते पर, इन्हीं के पसीने से वे पैसा कमाते हैं, इस लिये इन की सुख-सुविधाओं पर खर्च करना भी इन की जिम्मेदारी है।

एक दूसरा सुझाव मैं देना चाहता हूं—जिस पर कुरेशी साहब और उन के मंत्रालय को सोचना चाहिये। मैं सब से पहले एक उदाहरण देता हूं—यद्यपि इस से उस का कोई खास संबंध नहीं है—लेकिन विचार करने की दृष्टि से बहुत महत्व रखता है। जैसे हम ने बम्बई में तय किया कि वहां पर घोड़ा-गाडियां कम होती जायें, जिस से कि आने जाने में सड़कों पर सुविधा हो, ट्रैफिक्स असुविधा से बच सकें। इस दृष्टि से हमने यह कल्पना की कि प्रतिवर्ष घोड़ागाड़ी की संख्या घटाते चले जायें। इसी तरह से हम प्रतिवर्ष कैजुअल लेबर की संख्या भी घटाते चले जायें। क्या कुरेशी साहब को कुछ अन्दाजा है कि इस समय रेलवे में कैजुअल लेबर्स की संख्या क्या है, उस के बाद वे अपने पर्स को देखें, जेब में कितना रुपया है इस बात को देखें—यह ठीक है कि आप वर्तमान बजट में 100 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा लेकर आये हैं, लेकिन इस काम के लिये यदि 10 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा और भी सहना पड़े, तो कोई बात नहीं है, सहना चाहिये। उस के बाद हर साल 50 हजार या 20 हजार या 10 हजार कैजुअल लेबर, जिस तरह से आप की गिनती बन सके, गणित बैठ सके, घटाते चले जायें। यह काम 10-12 या 15 साल में पूरा हो जाना चाहिये, यह न हो कि 100 वर्ष बाद उस काम को पूर्ण किया जाय। आज हम समाजवाद की बातें करते हैं, लेकिन समाजवाद की ओर जा नहीं रहे हैं, हमेशा बड़ों की तरफ देखते हैं। आज जो हमारी अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर है, कांट्रैक्टर्स के द्वारा खरीदी और बेची जा रही है, उस की ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। गौडर साहब ने अपने भाषण में इस का एक उत्तर दिया है आप उन के प्रोटेक्शन की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं, अर्थात् मिनिमम वेज एक्ट लागू इन पर है, लेकिन उन्होंने ठीक उदाहरण दिया है—मिनिमम वेज महाराष्ट्र में क्या है, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में क्या है, तमिलनाडु में क्या है उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या है अर्थात् सब को सारे देश में एक सा नहीं मिलता।

[डा० कैलाश]

आज आप को यह भी जरूर बताना पड़ेगा –कि हम किस प्रकार से इस संख्या को कम करने जा रहे हैं वह दिन कब आयगा 10 साल में आयेगा या पांच साल मे आयगा जब कि कैजुअल लेबर जैसी चीज हमारे देश में नही रहेगी ।

16 hrs.

इस मे सन्देह नही कि कछवाय साहब ने इस बिल को लाकर एक राष्ट्रीय काम किया है। और उन मूक व्यक्तियो के लिये यहा पर लड़ाई जारी की है जोकि बहुत आवश्यक है : मैं इनका एक तरह से समर्थन ही कर रहा हू समर्थन करना ही चाहिये और कोई भी व्यक्ति होगा वह इसका समर्थन करेगा । इसमे पार्टी का कोई सवाल नही है । कांग्रेस पार्टी मे होते हुए और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी के ऊपर पूर्ण विश्वास और श्रद्धा होते हुए मै समझता हू कछवाय जी जो चाहते हैं वह पहले से ही श्रीमती गांधी के दिल दिमाग मे है । लेकिन खर्चे की भी एक परिधि होती है और उसमे भी प्रायरीटीज हैं कि कौन सी चीज पहले करें और कौन सी चीज पीछे करे । वे तो स्वय कह रही हैं कि बेकारी हटानी है । यह बेकरी तो नहीं है, हां अर्धबेकारी जरूर है । इसको पूरा नही किया जा सकता है लेकिन जो अमानुषिक व्यवहार कन्ट्रैक्टर्स के द्वारा उन पर किया जा रहा है उसको तो बन्द करने के लिये आज ही जरूर कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं । तीन महीने चार महीने मे यह किया जा सकता है लेकिन इसको रेलवे बोर्ड करेगा या हमारे मिश्र जी और कुरैशी साहब करेंगे यह देखने की बात है । यह परीक्षा की घड़ी है कि रेलवे बोर्ड राज्य कर रहा है या हमारे मत्री राज्य कर रहे हैं ।

इन शब्दो के साथ मे कछवाय जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं और साथ ही आपको भी धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया ।

श्री राम कंवर (टोंक) : सभापति जी, कछवाय जी जो आकस्मिक श्रमिकों के संबंध में एक विधेयक इस सदन में लाये हैं उसके लिये मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं । यह जो डेली बेजेज पर काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उनकी तरफ न तो रेलवे के जो आफिसर्स हैं उनका ध्यान जाता है और न ही हमारे जो रेल मंत्री हैं उनका ध्यान ही उनकी तरफ गया है । मैं ने व्यक्तिगत रूप से इस बात को काफी नजदीक से देखा है । ठेकेदारो की बात को अभी मैं पीछे छोड़ता हूं, जो डिपार्टमेंटल तरीके पर डेली बेजेज पर काम करते हैं उन लोगो का भी बड़ा भारी शोषण होता हैं। उन मजदूरों को अपनी तनख्वाहें लेने के लिये खुशामद करनी पड़ती है। उनको एक महीने में 10-20 दिन ही काम दिया जाता है और बाद में उनको हटाकर दूसरे लोगो को वहा लगा लिया जाता है । इस तरह की काफी बातें देखने मे आती हैं । आज 26 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी का गरीबी मिटाने का जो नारा है वह नारा खासकर इन्हीं लोगों के लिये बनाया गया है । लेकिन फिर भी उनकी दशा दिन प्रति दिन खराब होती जा रही है ।

मैं आप को एक बात बताना चाहता हू कि डेली बेजेज पर जो मजदूर काम करते हैं वे ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके पास न तो खेती है और न ही वे साधन सम्पन्न है। इनमे विशेषकर शैड्यूल्ड कास्टस, अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग ही हैं । इन लोगो की ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये था लेकिन 26 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह बिल एक विरोधी दल का सदस्य यहा पर लाया है । मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि प्रधान मत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी का जो नारा है उसको यदि आप पूरा करना चाहते हैं तो इस बिल को आपको मान लेना चाहिये ।

यह जो मजदूर हैं इनकी दिहाड़ी केवल चार रुपये है । बहुत ही थोडी जगहो पर जैसे पजाब और हरियाणा में उनको 6-7 रुपये दिहाड़ी मिलती है। इसके अतिरिक्त इनको महीने मे 30 रोज काम भी नहीं मिलता है, कुछ दिनो के लिये ही उनको काम मिल पाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा निवेदन है कि डैली बेजेज पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों की रजिस्टर में एन्ट्री होते ही उनको पक्का कर देना चाहिये । यह करना बहुत जरूरी है । साथ ही उनको 4 रुपये रोज जो दिहाड़ी मिलती हैं उसको भी बढ़ाना चाहिये क्योकि उनके घर में पुरुष स्त्री के अलावा दो तीन बच्चे भी होते होंगे और आप खुद सोच सकते हैं कि चार रुपये में वे अपना गुजारा कैसे कर सकते हैं तथा कैसे अपने बच्चों का भविष्य बना सकते हैं । इस बात पर आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये । डब्लू आई जी हैं, उनके पास जो लेबर काम करते हैं या जहां भी लेबर काम करते हैं उनको पक्का किया जाये । यह जो

लेबर हैं उनकी कोई यूनियन नहीं है इसलिये उनकी पहुंच सिर्फ आफिमर्स तक ही रहती है। मेरा निवेदन है इस बिल को मान लेना बहुत जरूरी है और मैं तहे दिल मे इस बिल का समर्थन करता हू।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon Prof. Dandavate, I would like to inform the House that the time allotted for this debate is over. Is it the pleasure of the House that the time should be extended?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I suggest that the time may be extended by 45 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that it may be extended by 45 minutes?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is extended up to 5 O'clock.

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते (राजापुर): सभापति महोदय, माननीय कछवाय जी ने सदन के सामने जो विधेयक पेश किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करना चाहता हूं। इस प्रकार का विधेयक...

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): If I may say so—I am not a prophet of doom—with this overemphasis on Hindi, you may see ultimately what the result of it would be in this country.

सभापति महोदय: आपको तो अच्छी हिन्दी आती है आप क्यो एतराज करते हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I always speak in English; therefore, occasionally, I thought I should speak in Hindi.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: I am not blaming anybody in particular. It is easy to presume that one's own language should occupy the highes place . . .

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): इनकी भाषा मराठी और ये हिन्दुस्तानी में बोल रहें हैं।

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: But this is a country in which we require a little co-ordination and tolerance.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Because the Mover of this Bill has spoken in Hindi, and he understands Hindi very well, I want him to understand me, and that is why I am speaking in Hindi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And Prof. Dandavate's *mother-tongue is not* Hindi, Mr. Hanumanthaiya. Some day I also want you to speak in Hindi.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The translation of my Hindi speech will be better than my English speech.

सभापति महोदय, जब इस प्रकार का विधेयक सदन मे पेश किया जाता है तो बहुत मर्तबा यह दलील दी जाती है है कि इस देश में कैजुअल लेबर की प्रथा इसलिए जारी है कि हमारे देश में ऐसे बहुत गरीब लोग हैं जो कठिनाईयों के कारण ऐसी शर्तों पर कर्मचारी बनने के लिए या मजदूर बनाने केलिए तैयार हो जाते हैं लेकिन मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हू. . .(व्यवधान)

Mine is never Sanskritised Hindi. It is neither the Hindi of the Maulvis nor the Hindi of the Pandits. It is Hindustani of the common people.

मैं यह कह रहा था कि जिस देश में 42 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे अपनी जिन्दगी बिताते है वहां लोगों को कितनी ही कम सुविधायें क्यो न मिलें फिर भी वे कर्मचारी या मजदूर बनने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं। कैजुअल लेबर बनने के लिये तैयार हो जाते हैं। मैं समझता हू यह उनकी लाचारी है या उनकी परिस्थिति का तकाजा है कि वे कैजुअल लेबर बनने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं और इस परिस्थिति का फायदा उठाकर हमने यहां एक नयी सामन्तशाही प्रथा चालू करनी चाही है। इसलिए हमारे मित्र ने जो विधेयक यहां पर पेश किया है मैं चाहता हूं कि उसको स्वीकार किया जाये।

मेरे मित्र लाकप्पा ने कहा था कि यह जरूरी है कि ज्यादा तफसील के साथ उस की जांच

[प्रो० मधु दण्डवते]

करने के लिये एक हाई पावर कमीशन नियुक्ति किया जाय और उस कमीशन के सामने यह विधेयक रखा जाय लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश में ट्रेड यूनियन क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं चाहे इंटक हो जिस को लाकप्पा जी मानते हैं, या ए०आई०टी०यू०सी० हो या अन्य कोई यूनियन हो, वह सब लोगों ने मान लिया है कि कैजुअल लेबर की प्रथा सामन्तशाही की अवशेष है, इस को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये। 50 लाख कर्मचारियों में से चार, पांच लाख ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जो कैजुअल लेबर हैं। डी० एम० के० के साथी ने कहा अगल-अलग प्रान्तों मे न्यूनतम वेतन अलग-अलग हो सकता है। लेकिन मैं उस से भी आगे बढ़ कर कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जो न्यूनतम कानून है उस के अनुसार यह हो सकता है कि अलग-अलग जिले मे शायद न्यूनतम वेतन अलग अलग रहें। और मैं चाहता हूं कि किसी उद्योग मे जब आदमी कर्मचारी बनता है तो देश की एकता के लिए और मजदूरों के लिये भी आवश्यक है, प्रगतिशीलता के लिये भी आवश्यक है कि किसी भी क्षेत्र में काम करते रहें, किसी जिले में या राज्य में काम करें, लेकिन उनके वेतन मे समानता होनी चाहिये। और यह मानी हुई बात है कि जब कैजुअल लेबर अलग-अलग जगहों पर काम करेंगे तो उन के वेतन मे समानता रहेगी।। आज हम देखते हैं चाहे वैस्टर्न, सदर्न या ईस्टर्न रेलवे हो, जहां तक रेलवे के रेगुलर कर्मचारी हैं, परमानेंट लोग हैं उन की वेतन श्रेणी देखें तो चाहें वैस्टर्न के हो, या सदर्न रेलवे के हों, उन सब की वेतन श्रेणी एक हो सकती है। और मैं समझता हूं कि आधुनिकता का एक तकाजा है कि अलग-अलग क्षेत्र मे अलग-अलग जगहों पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की वेतन श्रेणी में किसी भी प्रकार की असमानता नहीं होनी चाहिये। क्योंकि इस प्रगतिशील सूत्र खतरे में आता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस में तबदीली करना जरूरी है।

जहां तक कैजुअल लेबर की प्रथा है वह रिश्वत-खोरी को आगे बढ़ाती है। जो लोग ट्रेड यूनियन क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं वह बतायेंगे डा० कैलास ने ठीक कहा कि बड़े-बड़े अफसर जब कैजुअल लेबर की नियुक्ति करते हैं तो मानी हुई बात है कि उनको रिश्वत दिये बगैर किसी की नियुक्ति नहीं होती है। और जब रिश्वतखोरी को हम खत्म करना चाहते हैं जिस के लिये गुजरात में बड़े पैमाने पर आन्दोलन चला, तो मैं समझता हूं उस दिशा में यह विधेयक एक अच्छा कदम है। अगर इस रिश्वतखोरी और इस कुप्रथा को खत्म करना है तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा कि इस प्रकार का कानून पास किया जाय।

बहुत मर्तबा जब हम पब्लिक सैक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज मे किसी परिवर्तन की बात करते हैं तो उस की शुरूआत सब से बड़े पब्लिक सैक्टर, यानी रेलवे में करनी चाहिये। अगर रेलवे मे इस प्रथा को खत्म कर देते हैं तो हो सकता है कि अन्य पब्लिक सैक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज में हम यह प्रगतिशील कदम बढ़ा सकते हैं। सरकार ऐलान करती है कि निजी उद्योगों मे एमप्लायर और एमप्लाईड के बीज आइडियल रिलेशनशिप होनी चाहिये। जब सरकार प्राइवेट सैक्टर में कर्मचारी और मालिक में आदर्श ताल्लुक रखने की बात करती है तो वैसा आदर्श सरकार को पब्लिक सैक्टर में, रेलवे में पेश करना चाहिये वैसा आदेश लोगों के सामने रखना चाहिये। इसलिए जो विधेयक पेश हुआ है उस को स्वीकार किया जाय। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस सदन के दोनों पक्ष के लोगों इस आदर्श को देखेंगे, मौलिक उसूल को देखेंगे तो मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि कोई गुंजायश है इस विधेयक की मुखालिफत की जाय। इस भावना से मैं इस सदन के सभी सदस्यों से चाहे कांग्रेस के हो या विरोधी पक्ष के हों, अपील करना चाहता हूं कि इस का समर्थन करें और माननीय लाकप्पा जे विशेषतः कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सवाल को सिर्फ जनसंघ के एक सदस्य ने रखा है यह सोच कर अस्वीकार न करें। जहां तक जनसंघ का ताल्लुक है एक सोशलिस्ट के नाते मेरा उस से बुनियादी मतभेद है, लेकिन मेरा समाजवाद यह नहीं कहता है कि अगर दूसरे लोग या जनसंघ के लोग बोनस के लिये या कैजुअल लेबर प्रथा के खत्म करने के लिये कोई कदम उठायें तो मैं उस का विरोध करूं। यह मेरी राय कभी नहीं हो सकती है। यह एक नाकारात्मक सिद्धान्त होगा। और लाकप्पा साहब

चूंकि जनसंघ की तरफ से यह सुझाव आया है इसलिये विरोध नहीं करेंगे । मजदूर आन्दोलन की जो बुनियाद है उस को नजर में रखते हुए एक राय से इस विधेयक का समर्थन करेंगे । इन शब्दों के साथ में इस का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (Bombay Central): Sir, I fully support this Bill and I am very glad to see that some of the Members of the ruling party are also in favour of this Bill; they are also supporting this Bill.

It is a pity that in such a public sector, and a big public sector at that, there are as many as four lakhs of casual labour. We have in this country casual labour, contract labour, temporary labour and various other kinds of employment, wherein workers are deprived not only of a minimum wage, but even their rightful facilities such as leave, provident fund and other facilities.

I think this system of casual labour, specially in the Railways, if it cannot be got rid of immediately, so as to make all these four lakhs of people permanent in the Railways, at least, a method could be found out by which, gradually, all of them can be absorbed and made permanent. For instance, out of these four lakhs, there are persons who are casuals for the last ten years, twelve years and twenty years. People have become old and soon they will die as casual labour. Why can't they be made permanent? When the time comes for making them permanent, there are such things as medical examinations, and in those examinations, they do not come through. There is no way out unless he is fit to work. When the time comes for making a person permanent, he is subjected to these examinations and then he is not made permanent. Such laws have to be scrapped. Otherwise, even with this provision that they should be made permanent, there would be difficulties. While considering this Bill, I think, this aspect should be borne in mind.

As my friend Mr. Dandavate said, this is a capitalist system that we are following, employing casual labour. This is the case not only in the Railway Ministry, but all over India; this is so even in the private sector.

In fact, I would request the Minister to take up the initiative and abolish this casual labour system and contract labour system in the Railways, which is the biggest public sector enterprise, and thus set up an example for the private sector to follow, wherein we, as trade union leaders, have to fight against this system.

I am sure the Railway Minister knows the difficulties which the casual labour in the railways have to face. Sometime back a Member of the Railway Board said "the Railway Minister is temporary, but we are permanent". Such permanent people have presented such a demoralising budget and the poor Railway Minister cannot revolt against the Railway Board because while he is temporary, according to them, they are permanent. I hope with this experience the Railway Minister will give due consideration to this very serious problem.

It is affecting the productivity and efficiency of the railways. How do you expect a casual labour to be efficient when every time there is the danger of his being thrown out? At the same time, do not under-estimate the strength of casual labour. All the federations and trade unions of railway workers have given a warning to the Government that unless their grievances and problems are solved they are going to unite and take some action. The casual labour will also join them. The first demand put forward on behalf of the workers by the railway unions and federations would be permanency for casual labour.

I hope the Minister and the Government consider this matter seriously and not oppose this Bill simply because it is brought forward by an Opposition Member. If necessary, they should accept it with necessary changes, and see to it tha it is passed before long.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Sir, I rise to appreciate the Bill which has been moved by our hon. friend, Shri Kachwai. In fact, for the last many years in this House the memebrs of the Congress Party, especially those who are working in the trade union field, have been demanding that the casual labour system in the railways should be abolished. I also appreciate the gesture of the Railway Ministry that they have told the House that it is under the active consideration of the Government to abolish the casual labour system in the railways in a phased manner.

Here I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister certain incongruities in the system which have persisted for the last so many years. In the South Eastern Railway whereas in Khurda Road Division as also the Khurda Road Division. The Banipada and Bhadrak come under the Kharagpur Division of the South Eastern Railway whereas in Khurda Road Division these two districts are not taken into account. Those casual labourers who work in the Kharagpur Division get a minimum wage which is not applicable to those who work in these two border districts. So, while the casual labour in other parts get a different minimum wage, those who are in Balasore, Puri and Ganjam do not get the same amount because they come under the Khurda Road Division. Therefore, I would take this opportunity to appeal to the Railway Ministry that these two places Banipada and Bhadrak must come under the Khurda Road Division. Of course, this needs a little re-organisation.

I would like to say one thing more. If there is any source of corruption today in the railway administration, it is in the casual labour system. Wherever I go to my constituency, they usually come and tell me that after taking recourse to such methods, they are continued as casual labourers. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that at least when the number is not so much—out of 50 lakh employees, about 3-4 lakhs are casual labourers—the Government can work out a programme in a phased manner and the hon. Minister can tell us in this House that in the coming three years, out of 4 lakh casual labourers, they have a programme to absorb, say, 50,000 or 20,000 or 10,000 so that we can tell the people that the system which could not be abolished in the last 25 years is being abolished in a phased manner.

About the minimum wages also, it is not that the trade unions have not taken up this question. Almost all the trade unions have demanded that this system of casual labour should be abolished. I am associated with the South-Eastern Railwaymen's Congress which is affiliated to the INTUC. They have also taken up the question of abolishing the casual labour.

Here, what I find is that in the Khurda Road Division, the minimum wage that the casual labourers were getting in the last three years was only Rs. 1.25 p. and that only after a great deal of agitation, it could be raised to Rs. 3.50 or 4 rupees. Whenever the administration is asked to raise the minimum wage of the casual labourers, they will immediately say that the District Collector has not informed them what is the minimum wage in the district. So, it varies from district to district. I fully support that there must be uniformity so far as the minimum wages for casual labour are concerned. I find, in the Kharagpur Division, it varies from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8, whereas in the Khurda Road Division, it is only Rs. 3.50 p. Naturally, there will be heart-burning amongst the casual labourers. I hope, this will also be looked into.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister why it is that when the minimum wages are being increased according to the orders of the Government of India in different States. the concerned District Collector should not immediately notify it to the railway administration saying, "We have increased the minimum wages and, therefore, you also increase the minimum

wages. So far as the casual labour is concerned." The trade unions have to wage a battle for months together and then only the District Collector is asked to say what is the minimum wage, and then he says, "All right, we raise it to Rs 3 50 p." This is a kind of thing that is happening in this country which talks of socialistic measures. This system of casual labour is not in keeping with the aims and objectives which we have declared.

While I am grateful to you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate, I once again appeal to the hon Minister to do something about the casual labour. They are going to retrench about 2,000 casual labourers from the Cuttuck-Paradip Rail Link project. This is going to be one of the biggest problems in our State There are casual labourers who have worked for 10-15 years and they have acquired a certain amount of skill Now they are being retrenched. Their skill and services should be utilised Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to immediately take up the construction of Lakhpura-Banaspani Rail Link project so that these 2,000 casual labourers who are facing retrenchment soon are provided employment in this new construction work.

Also, in the Khurda Road Division, the South-Eastern Railway should open some workshop so that the casual labourers who have been working for the last 10-15 years and have acquired a certain amount of skill get employment. I would again urge upon the Government that they should consider to take up new works in the Khurda Road Division to provide employment to workers who have acquired certain skill in the last 10-15 years.

श्री एम सत्यनारायण राव (करीमनगर) सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री कछवाय को यह बिल लाने के लिए मुबारकबाद देता हूं और मिनिस्टर साहब और दूसरे साथियों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे इस बिल को एक्सेप्ट करें कि वे यह न समझें कि चूंकि जनसंघ का एक मेम्बर यह बिल लाया है, इसलिए इस को मन्जूर नहीं करना है। जैसा श्री लक्कपा ने यह फरमाया है कि जनसघ का मेम्बर ऐसा बिल क्यो लाया है। प्रा० मधू दडवते ने ठीक कहा है कि चाहे जनसघ का मेम्बर हो और चाहे स्वतत्र पार्टी का, अगर वे ठीक और अच्छी बात कहते हैं, तो हमे उस को मानने के लिए तैयार होना चाहिये।

मैं समझता हू कि इस बारे मे दो रायें नही हैं शायद मिनिस्टर साहब को भी इस मुत्तिफिक होगे—कि केजुअल लेबर का सिस्टम अच्छा नही है। हमारा एक सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्री है और हम सोशलिज्म की बात करते है। ऐसी हालत मे अगर लोगों को रोजगार के लिए इतनी मुश्किलात का सामना करना पडे, तो यह मुनासिब नहीं है। मैंने देखा है—श्रीमती देशपाडे ने भी यह कहा है कि बहुत से लोग पच्चीस, बीस, तीस साल तक कैजुअल लेबर के तौर पर काम करते है। उन के लिए इस बात की कोई गारंटी नही है कि उन को कोई काम मिलेगा और वे अपने बच्चो को पाल सकेंगे।

ये मजदूर एक जगह काम करते है और जब वहां काम खत्म हो जाता है, तो उन को काम करने के लिए अपने बीवी-बच्चो को ले कर मीलो दूर दूसरी जगह जाना पड़ता है। कैजुअल लेबर की इन तकलीफों को देखते हुए, और उन के साथ हमदर्दी रखते हुए मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बिल को एक्सेप्ट करना चाहिए।

मै इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हू।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) Sir, at the outset I must express my sincere sense of gratitude to the hon. members who have taken part in this debate The Bill which has been piloted by Shri Kachwai deals with the question of casual labour in the Indian Railways This question has been dealt with at length in this House whenever it came up either in the form of question or in the form of a call-attention, and much has been said about it But the hon members made certain valuable suggestions which I have taken due note of, and I would like to deal with some of the points which they made.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The most important suggestion is that the Bill should be accepted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : At least in spirit.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : First I would like to clarify one point that this system of casual labour exists in the Railways not by choice but by compulsion, and it cannot be eliminated outright now because it would entail huge expenses on the part of the Railways.

AN HON. MEMBER : How much ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI The Mover of the Bill has calculated that, to absorb nearly four lakhs of casual labour, the annual expenses would be Rs. 50 lakhs. If they are to be paid as regular staff, the recurring expenses would be Rs. 40 to 45 crores. This casual labour which is engaged in connection with works is of a seasonal and temporary nature because the work itself is seasonal...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you mean to say that Rs. 45 crores would be in addition to what they are getting today ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : If we absorb them permanently, the recurring expenditure each year would be about Rs. 45 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What would be the additional expenditure.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Rs 45 crores minus what we are paying now

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you not pay the contractors ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How much do you spend on casual labour now ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : With that argument, it would become imperative that, to curtail further expenditure, you should increase the number of casual labourers.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I would request the hon. members to understand my point of view. We are not averse to them. We have been very sympathetic to the casual labour and we are trying to see how best we can absorb those people in permanent jobs. The work which is given to the casual labour is seasonal, intermittent or sporadic or of a short duration it spreads from place to place.

In certain cases, for instance, during the summer months, we have to engage this casual labour for providing drinking water to the passengers. Now, this is a seasonal work because when the summer is off, the casual labour is also off with it. During monsoon we have to repair the tracks because everyday breaches occur and at various places. So, this also is a sort of a casual work and the labour employed is also casual in nature There are works in connection with the repairs in the flood-affected areas. There also, this casual labour is employed. Once the work is over, we have no choice but to ask these people to go. The number is very big The total number of people employed in the Railways on casual labour is about 3.17 lakhs They are also employed on a large number of special works like ballasting, resleepering, relaying of tracks and earth work. They are also employed on major construction works. In all these, whatever the nature of the job will be, as you will see, it is all temporary in nature. Once the line is laid, once the construction is completed, once the resleepering is done or the ballasting is finished, they cannot be retained there because the work is of a temporary nature.

The hon. Members have mentioned...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will the hon. Minister say how many employees are employed in casual labour who are doing continuous work for the Railways, say, for more than two years ? Have you any such categorisation—to go from work to work, like that ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I do not have the figures with me now. I

will tell you what happens. Once the work is over, a list of the casual labour is maintained by the supervisor and when the work is shifted to some distant place, we see that the same people are brought again and re-employed. But, unfortunately, what is happening is that sometimes, there is reluctance or resistance on the part of the casual labour to move away from their homes or to move away from their villages. They would prefer to have the work near-about their place of living.

The hon. Members have stated that on permanent jobs we should not utilise this casual labour . .

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The hon Minister did not answer the very valid questions put from the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Rather it will be embarrassing for him. So, I did not press, but, I hope the Minister will take note of it.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I have got the figures now. This amount of Rs 40 crores, which I mentioned, would be in addition to the existing annual expenditure.

There are 22,000 men who have been working as casual labour for more than three years . . .

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI . How many are working for more than ten years ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI . 22,000 men are working for more than three years. That can be four years or five years or six years or ten years.

There are instructions issued to the Railways that where the job is of a permanent nature, casual labour should not be employed and if the job is of a permanent nature, permanent appointment should be made to that job. Hon Member, Shri Kachwai has raised this point that even for doing permanent work casual labour is being utilised. But that is not correct.

Before discharging the casual labour, all efforts are made to provide alternative jobs to these people. As I stated, a list is maintained by the supervisors and they try to get as many people back to another work provided they are willing to shift to the new work It is, however, always not possible to find alternative jobs near-about because the quantum and the location of work varies from place to place.

One point which I would like to mention is that the casual labour which is discharged are given retrenchment compensation as provided by the Industrial Disputes Act This is one thing which we have . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : How does it come ? That is only for those who are permanent or who have put in more than 240 days There is a definition of a 'permanent employee' who alone is entitled to retrenchment compensation under the IDA That will go against your whole definition of casual labour if you say that they are paid retrenchment compensation.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I wanted to mention that, short of giving them permanent employment, all other benefits which are within the financial resources of the Railways are being provided to these people The point which I am trying to make out is this. We are not taking casual labour as casually as is supposed to be done by hon. Members but we are trying to give maximum benefit which would have accrued to them if we had treated them as purely casuals There is the retrenchment compensation which is being paid to them under the Industrial Disputes Act. We maintain regular panel of these names of casual labour ; we do not have to go to outside but these people when they are retrenched are taken back in different jobs. And, in order to enable suitable personnel from out of the existing casual labour to be appointed under regular posts certain special dispensations have been given, for example, we have stopped direct recruitment and now all Class IV recruitments will be done from these casual labour. There is thus a big avenue open to these people but it will take time Uptill now

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]

we have absorbed some 70,000 people from casual labour. There is the relaxation of age limit also in their case. That is to say, the period of the casual labour which he has spent as a casual labourer will not be included while calculating his age. So, there will be no question of age bar for him. There are some relaxations in regard to medical specifications also. Some of these dispensations have been given to them in order to see that these people who have been working with us for a long time get absorbed permanently in the railways in due course.

I would like to inform the honourable House that besides 70,000 people who have been absorbed this year we have screened some 25,000 people more, and we are trying to provide them jobs permanently in the Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is, within 5 years or so...

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: If the vacancies are there available we will be able to do it within a very short period. As and when the vacancies arise we will be taking persons from these casual labourers.

Mr. Kachwai has also talked about the low level of the wages. He said that in some places it is the Minimum Wages Act which regulates the emoluments. He said that in some places there are the local rates which are fixed according to which they are paid. He said, in some places there are no local rates but all these things depend upon the whims and fancies of the supervisor who decides what is to be paid to the casual labourers. Hon. Members are aware that those people who are employed in stone-crushing or breaking or the building of roads etc. are all governed under the Minimum Wages Act. This is what is decided by the Labour Ministry. The casual labour which is employed on these jobs are remunerated according to the Minimum Wages fixed by the Central Government. With regard to the others who are not governed by the Minimum Wages Act, they are paid as per rates fixed by the local authorities. And where the local rates are not available then they are paid at 1/30th of the minimum of the regular scale of pay. There is a recommendation which is under the consideration of the Government at this stage, and they are considering whether this should be applicable to other categories of casual labour. Casual labour employed on works other than projects are treated like temporary railway servants after 4 months continuous service and are given wages in the regular pay scale and allowances as admissible to temporary railway servants. Previously it was 6 months and now it is reduced to 4 months. This is a matter which was looked into by a tribunal headed by Shri Miabhoy, the ex-Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court. He has made certain recommendations and among those recommendations this is one. He has suggested that this period of 6 months should be reduced to 4 months.

Sir, even during these four months, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai has said that what we do is we employ a person for three months and twenty-eight days and then on the 28th day we discharge him saying there is no work; we re-employ him after ten days so that the continuity in his service is broken. In order to overcome this we have reduced the period from six months to four months and a casual labourer can take fifteen days leave during this period of four months and this will not be considered as break in his service. So, the hon. Members should appreciate how, gradually, we are trying to provide for this casual labour and also simultaneously absorbing as many of them as possible in the permanent cadre of the railways.

Sir, the Miabhoy Tribunal has made certain recommendations, the first recommendation is that in the case of casual labourers goverend by the Minimum Wages Act, wages as prevalent in the locality may be given if such wages are higher then wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act. This recommendation has been accepted. The second recommendation is that casual labourers employed on works other than projects may be given temporary status including regular scale of

pay on completion of 4 months' service instead of 6 months. This had also been accepted by the railways. The third recommendation is that casual labourers employed in projects may be given wages at 1/30th of the regular scale of pay if they are continued beyond six months. This recommendation is under the active consideration of the government and I hope a decision will be taken on this soon.

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai stated that secret orders have been issued that no casual labourers should complete 180 days and that a break should be caused in their service and they should be re-employed after a break of 4 or 5 days. It is not 180 days but it is now 120 days and to overcome this particular type of mischief we have provided that 15 days' leave can be granted to the casual labourer during this period and it will not be considered as a break.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : मैं एक खुलासा जानना चाहता हूं । यदि 3 महीने 28 दिन के बाद उन को निकाला गया और दस दिन के अन्दर उन को फिर लिया गया, इस तीन महीने के अन्दर उन्होंने 15 दिन की कोई छुट्टी ली नहीं तो यह बीच का काल जो है उसे छुट्टी समझ कर उन की सर्विस क्या कांटीन्युअस समझी जायगी ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मैं तो इस हद तक भी जाने को तैयार हूं कि 3 महीने 28 दिन तक काम किया है और 6 दिन या दस दिन की छुटी उस ने ले ली तो दोबारा जब उस को काम मिले तो यह दस दिन का गेप, गैप न माना जाय, उस की सर्विस कांटीन्युअस मानी जाय । बिल्कुल खुला दिमाग हमारा है । कछवाय जी ने पार्टी लाइन से बाहर आकर एक अच्छी चीज की ओर ध्यान दिलाया ....

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : I very strongly object to it. What does he mean by 'going beyond party lines'?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : यह प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल है, पार्टी की तरफ से नहीं है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : A sense of humour is not unparliamentary.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : It is not any sense of humour, but it is a serious accusation, as a matter of fact.

सभापति महोदय : जोशी जी, वे तो आप की तारीफ कर रहें है ।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : कम से कम न उन की जात के लिये और न आप की जात के लिये ऐसा कर सकता हूं, मेरे दिल में आप के लिये और उन के लिये बहुत इज्जत है।

The Maibhoy Tribunal has also gone into this question. The tribunal recommended that if a casual labourer was engaged on works which automatically expired on 31st March, the continuity of service should not be regarded as broken if sanction for this work was given subsequently and the same casual labourer was employed to finish the work. Government have accepted this recommendation.

The normal sanction for works is given from financial year to financial year or from April to March, and if funds are not available and the labour is laid off and the work is restarted and after a gap of 10 or 15 days or two or three months, the casual labourer is employed on the same work and the work is finished, then that period will not be considered as a break. So, hon. Members can see how much has been done to see that conditions are created whereby casual labourers are not put to any distress.

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai and Shri Bhattacharyya have referred to malpractices in the employment of casual labour and that money is reaching the hands of some supervisors. I would like to have some specific instances in this case, but every care is taken to see that ordinarily these poor labourers who come for work are not fleeced by the supervisors and others, and if any case comes to my notice, I shall be dealing with that case very strictly and deterrent punishment would be given to the offenders.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: विजिलेंस रिपोर्ट केसेज चलाये जा रहे हैं।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I would certainly look into it. I am grateful to Shri B. V. Naik who has correctly pointed out that only by picking up the railways no useful purpose would be served, because so far as the railways are concerned, I have already stated the facts before the House, and the House will see and appreciate the efforts which have been made by the railways to better the lot of the casual labourers.

Shri Bhatia has pointed out that it is better to give at least temporary employment rather than no employment. That is also a point to be considered because these people would not have been employed at all but for the casual type of work which they are doing.

Dr. Kailas has pleaded that contract labour should be protected and he has suggested that at the time of tendering for a particular work, there should be a condition in the contract itself that they will provide all facilities like shelter and drinking water to the labourers. In our new tender system, this has been provided, and it is a condition of the contract itself that the contractor will provide shelter and also drinking water facilities to the labourers whom he engages on railway work.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: But the contractors are not providing those facilities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope he has also some specifications about the type of shelter that should be provided to them. Otherwise, he knows what type of shelters is there these days.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: These sheds are normally of a temporary nature. But I think that they should be at least habitable where a decent human being can live, but I shall have to tighten up the security staff and the supervisory staff a little bit more to see that these conditions are adhered to properly by the contractors.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: जो कन्टीन का ठेका लेते हैं, वे काफी केजुअल लेबर रखते हैं। उन के लिये बतलाये- वे वर्षों वहां काम कर रहे है, ठेकेदार बदल जाता है, लेकिन वे नहीं बदलते !

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I appreciate the spirit with which the hon. Member has brought forward this Bill. But Government are not able to accept this Bill at this stage. I have given a detailed and full account of how we are treating casual labour in the railways, and I hope that he would give due consideration and possibly withdraw the Bill.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरना): सभापति जी, मेरे द्वारा प्रस्तुत विधेयक पर जितने सदस्य बोले हैं उन सब का मैं आभारी हूं। इस विधेयक का विरोधी किसी भी माननीय सदस्य ने नहीं किया इस लिये मैं उन सब को धन्यवाद देता हूं

माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत सी बातों का खुलासा किया है, परन्तु कुछ बातों के लिय उन्होंने सदन को गुमराह करने का प्रयास भी किया है। मैंने जिन मुद्दों को अपने प्रारम्भिक भाषण में उठाया था, उन में बहुत सी बातों का जवाब उन्होंने नहीं दिया। आप ने स्वयं यह कहा है कि देश में 3 लाख 17 हजार केजुअल लेबर है, परन्तु उन में से कुछ लोगों को स्थायी किया गया है। मेरी अपनी जानकारी है कि साढ़े पांच लाख केजुअल लेबर देश में हैं, इन को स्थायी करने के लिये आप ने क्या रास्ता ढूढा है। आखिर इन लोगों का क्या दोष है, इन्हें प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड और ग्रेचुइटी से भी वंचित रखा जाता है। अच्छा होता कि माननीय मंत्री जी कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करते जिस से इन लोगों को भी प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड और ग्रेचुइटी का लाभ मिले

आज कल देश में सभी स्टेशनों पर खाने-पीने के ठेके दिये जाते हैं, ये लोग खोमचे लगाते हैं, ट्रालियां चलाते हैं। इस काम के ठेकेदार बदलते रहते हैं, लेकिन उन के यहां काम करने वाले ये लोग वही 30-35 रुपया महीना पाते हैं,

ठेकेदार की मर्जी है जब चाहता है रख लेता है और जब है निकाल देता है। इन के बारे में आपने भाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया।

आप के यहां मजदूरों के हित में बहुत से कानून और नियम बनते हैं लेकिन उन के लागू होने में बहुत विलम्ब होता है। मियां भाई कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का आपने उद्धारण दिया, लेकिन मेरी अपनी जानकारी है कि रिपोर्ट आने के बाद उस के लागू होने में बहुत समय लगाया गया पता नहीं किस कमरे से वे सिफारिशें पड़ी रहीं। जब तक हम लोग हा पर न कहें, तब तक आप नहीं देखते। मैं आप से से पूछता हूं मियां भाई कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आप के पास कब आई और आप ने कब लागू की, दोनों के बीच कितने समय का अन्तर है क्या आप तब से पैसा देने को तैयार हैं जब से वह रिपोर्ट आप के पास आई है?

आप ने कहा कि इस सिस्टम को हटाने में बहुत पैसा खर्च होगा। समाजवाद-एक अच्छा सिद्धान्त है, ऐसा आप का कहना है, यह बहुत उजला है, बहुत सफेद है, लेकिन इस अच्छे समाजवाद में यह कैजुअल लेबर की प्रथा एक काला धब्बा बना कर बैठी हुई है। इस को समाप्त करने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम आप की ओर से नहीं उठाये गये और न कोई कार्यवाही करने का आप का विचार है। आपने कहा कि 15-50 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा -यह तो ठीक है, खर्च तो होगा ही, लेकिन आप इन से कमा भी लेते हैं। जब आवश्यकता होती है इन को रखते हैं, वरना निकाल देते हैं, स्थायी होने की नौबत ही नहीं आने देते, जब कि आप के कई महकमों में लगातार काम चलता है, क्यों काम होता है। उस महकमे में स्थायी आदमी भी काम करते हैं जिन को ज्यादा वेतन मिलता है और कैजुअल लेबर भी काम करता है जिस को कम वेतन मिलता है।

गैंग मैनों का वेतन आप तब नहीं करते—वहां का जिम्मेदार तय करता है। ऐसी महंगाई में ढाई रुपये से पांच रुपये का वेतन दिया जाता है। आप ने कहा कि 7 से 10 रुपये तक मिलता है, अगर कहीं कम मिलता है तो उस का उदाहरण दीजिए। परन्तु मेरी जो जानकारी है, वह बिल्कुल ठीक और मजबूत जानकारी है, आप छानबीन करेंगे तो आप को भी पता चल जायगा कि ढाई रुपये से पांच रुपये तक वेतन मिलता है, जिस को जिला कलक्टर तय करता है। क्या आप इन को जिला कलक्टर के मातहत रखेंगे, वह जो कहेगा वही वेतन देंगे। सभापति जी, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि जिला कलेक्टर के माध्यम से वेतन न दीजिए। वे आप की सेवा करते हैं और जब आप की सेवा करते हैं तो वेतन भी आप ही तय कीजिए, खुराक भी आप दीजिए।

मैंने रिकार्ड के बारे में कहा था कैजुअल लेबर की हाजरी का कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता। इस काम में बड़ा घपला होता है, वह दावा भी नहीं कर सकता है, क्योंकि इन में अधिकांश लोग अनपढ़ होते हैं। ऐसे किस्से भी हमारे सामने आये हैं जहां एक व्यक्ति को पांच रुपये रोज दिये जाते हैं उस से दस्तखत पांच रुपये पर कराये जाते हैं लेकिन उस को ढाई रुपये दिये जाते हैं?

1700 hrs.

ऐसे भी उदाहरण मिलेंगे कि ऊपर के जो लोग हैं वे सभी खान हैं। 500 रु० पक्का करने का रेट बंधा हुआ है। सारे देश में एक रेट है इसमें कोई अन्तर नहीं है। गैंग की भर्ती में प्रति व्यक्ति 10 रुपया और एक गैंग में 20 व्यक्ति होते हैं, इस तरह से दो सौ रुपया लिया जाता है सारे देश में यह बात है। यह बात कोई छिपी हुई नहीं है। या कोई खुफिया चीज नहीं है मेरी यूनियन चलती है और मैं जानता हूं कि कैसे पैसा देकर लोग पक्के होते हैं और नौकरी में आते हैं। आपने 17 हजार लोगों के स्थायी होने की बात कही लेकिन यह कोई अच्छी प्रगति नहीं है। रेलवे में खान-पान, वर्कशाप और दफ्तर में भी कुछ इस प्रकार के लोग हैं तथा जो गैंग हैं उन सभी को मिलाकर जो संख्या बनती है वह मेरी जानकारी में साढ़े 5 लाख है और आपके हिसाब से तीन लाख 17 हजार है। आप कहते हैं गिट्टी फोड़ने वाले जो हैं उनके लिए कभी कभी काम निकलता है, वह कुछ लोग हो सकते हैं

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

है परन्तु बड़ी संख्या इनकी इस देश में है मैं तो आशा करता था इस बात पर आप एक अच्छा आश्वासन देंगे और जो दाग आपके समाजवाद पर लगा है, एक काली लकीर जो कैजुअल लेबर की बनी हुई है उसको आप मिटायेंगे, ऐसी मेरी भावना थी पर मुझे लगता है कि आप डगमगा रहे है। आप स्वयं इस प्रकार का कोई बिल सदन में लायें तो मैं उसका स्वागत करूंगा, उसको सपोर्ट करूंगा लेकिन मेरे बिल को यह कहकर टालना कि चूंकि मैं इसको लाया हूं इसलिए पास नहीं होगा ।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि आप लाये है इसलिए पास नहीं होगा। मैं आपको इज्जत करता हूं कि आपने पार्टी के बाहर निकलकर भी एक अच्छा बिल पेश किया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पार्टी के बाहर निकलकर यह बिल पेश नहीं किया है बल्कि पार्टी के अन्दर ही किया है । मैं केवल माध्यम हूं।

सभापति महोदय : पार्टी से बाहर यानी पार्टी से ऊपर ।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मैंने कहा आप पार्टी से ऊपर उठे हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह बिल पार्टी के माध्यम से ही लाया गया है। पार्टी ने मेरे द्वारा रखवाया है । इसलिए यह कहना कि पार्टी से ऊपर होकर यह बिल आया है, यह बात गलत है ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आशा करता था कि मंत्री जी मेरे बिल को स्वीकार करेंगे । मैं चाहता था कि उन लोगों को बिस्तार से कुछ सहूलियतें मिलेंगी । उनको प्राविडेन्ट फंड की कोई सहलियत नहीं है । मैंने एक बात और कही थी कि कैजुअल लेबर जो हैं वह कुछ सीमा तक आते जाते रहते हैं गाड़ी पर या जो गैंगमैन हैं उनको जमीन दी जाये । आपके पास बहुत सी जमीन रेल की पटरी के पास पड़ी हुई है जिसका कोई उपयोग नहीं है । आज देश में जो खाने पीने की समस्या है उसको देखते हुए यदि वह जमीन उनको दी जाये तो वह धरती माता से अन्न पैदा करके अपना और आपका भी पेट भर सकते हैं । जमीन का यह मामला अनेकों वर्षों से इस सदन में उठ रहा है लेकिन कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया जा रहा है। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि भविष्य में अधिक से अधिक जमीन जो रेलवे लाइन के आस पास पड़ी हुई है उसको खेती के लिए दे तो बहुत अच्छा है । आपने जो आश्वासन दिया है उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं लेकिन मैं तो चाहूंगा कि आप मेरे बिल को पास कर लें ।

सभापति महोदय : मंत्री जी ने जो आश्वासन दिया है उसके बाद क्या आप इसको विदड्रा करेंगे ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वायस वोटिंग हो ।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : यह विधेयक नामंजूर करने के बजाये अगर मंत्री जी यह कहें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा to elicit public opinion we are prepared to have it circulated.

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI : I am not agreeable to it

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the abolition of the practice of employing casual labour in the Railways be taken into consideration"

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up the next Bill, the Delimitation (Amendment) Bill of Shri Madhu Limaye.

17.05 hrs.

DELIMITATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

[INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 9A]

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि सीमांकन अधिनियम, 1972 में संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाय ।

सभापति महोदय, यह विधेयक मैं सदन के सामने क्यों रख रहा हूं उसके कारण मैं मुख्तसिर में बताना चाहता हूं। चुनाव के बारे में हमारा जो संविधान है उसके क्या प्राविधान हैं इसको पहले हम लोगों को समझ लेना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं आपकी तवज्जह दफा 326 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। इसमें कहा गया है :

"The elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of every State shall be on the basis of adult suffrage; that is to say, every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than twenty-one years of age on such date as may be fixed in that behalf by or under any law made by the appropriate Legislature on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice shall be entitled to be registered as a voter at any such election."

17.06 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI *in the Chair*]

तो इस प्राविधान के द्वारा हमारा जो बालिग मताधिकार का हक है वह हम लोगों को दिया गया है लेकिन मेरे जैसे लोगों की हमेशा यह राय रही है कि 18 साल के बाद हर व्यक्ति को बालिग समझ लेना चाहिए। अगर 18 साल के व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ मुकदमे चल सकते हैं, शादी-ब्याह करने की छूट उनको मिल सकती है तो क्या वजह है कि जब अमरीका, पश्चिम जर्मनी, इंग्लैंड आदि देशों ने भी जहां बुनियादी परिवर्तन की गुंजाइश और जरूरत कम है बनिस्बत हमारे देश के, हमारे देश में इन नौजवानों को हम वोट का अधिकार नहीं दे रहे हैं? लेकिन इस विधेयक का वह विषय नहीं है।

साथ साथ आप संविधान की धारा 81 देखें। 81 धारा में यह कहा गया है :

"(a) there shall be allotted to each State a number of seats in the House of the People in such manner that the ratio between that number and the population of the State is, so far as practicable, the same for all States; and

(b) each State shall be divided into territorial constituencies in such manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, so far as the same throughout the State."

इसी तरह से दफा 170(2) है जिसमें असेम्बली के चुनावों का प्राविधान रखा गया है, वह भी मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। इसमें यह कहा गया है

"For the purposes of clause (1), each State shall be divided into territorial constituencies in such manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the State."

इसका मतलब है कि संविधान की यह इच्छा थी कि बालिग मताधिकार रहे। संविधान की यह भी मंशा थी कि जो प्रादेशिक चुनाव क्षेत्र बनाए जायेंगे—चाहे लोकसभा के लिए या विधान सभा के लिए, वह इस तरह बनाये जायें कि एक एक क्षेत्र की जो आबादी या जनसंख्या है वह जहां तक सम्भव हो सके, वन फार वन प्रैक्टिकेबिल, एक जैसी हो। तो समानता का सिद्धान्त इस प्राविधान के जरिए रखा गया है चुनाव क्षेत्रों के गठन के बारे में।

इसके अलावा संविधान का 14वां अनुच्छेद क्या कहता है :

"The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India."

तो यह तीन धारायें मैं ने आप के सामने रखी जिन का स्पष्ट मतलब होता है कि जो चुनाव क्षेत्रों का गठन करना चाहिये संविधान के तहत उस में किसी तरह का विषम व्यवहार किसी क्षेत्र के साथ नहीं करना चाहिये। और हर क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या दूसरे क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या के बराबर होनी

[श्री मधु लिमये]

चाहिये। लेकिन इस में मान्यवर, एक दिक्कत है। अगर सिर्फ यह तीन प्राविधान होते तो अपने बुनियादी अधिकारों को मनवाने के लिये किसी भी चुनाव क्षेत्र के उम्मीदवार हो या मतदाता हो, वह उच्च न्यायालय और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के सामने जा कर अगर सरकार के द्वारा या पार्लियामेंट के द्वारा चुनाव क्षेत्रों के गठन के बारे में विषम व्यवहार होता, डी-लिमिटेशन कमीशन के द्वारा या समितियों के द्वारा विषम व्यवहार होता, तो वह अदालतों के सामने जा कर इस विषम व्यवहार के खिलाफ फैसला ले सकते थे। लेकिन संविधान में एक दूसरा प्राविधान है जिस के तहत इस के ऊपर रोक लगायी गई है कि चुनाव क्षेत्रों के गठन के बारे में जो मामले हैं वह लोग अदालतों में न ले जाया करें। यह प्राविधान 329 धारा है जो इस प्रकार है

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution—

(a) the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies, made or purporting to be made under article 327 or article 328, shall not be called in question in any court,"

तो यह पाबन्दी लगा दी गई है। तो अब हम लोग क्या करें? अगर चुनाव आयोग या चुनाव क्षेत्रों का गठन करने वाली जो समिति है या कानून बनाने वाली संसद है, संविधान की तीन स्पष्ट धाराये होते हुए भी उन का उल्लंघन करने का काम करती है तो चारा क्या रह जाता है सिवाय उस के कि मेरे जैसा आदमी आये और यह जो कानून है जिन के तहत चुनाव क्षेत्रों का गठन होता है उस में आवश्यक परिवर्तन इस ढंग से करे जिस से संविधान की तीन धाराओं में, जो अभी मैं उद्धृत की, मेल और समन्वय कायम किया जा सके। आज यह समन्वय नहीं है। और मेरा यह आरोप है इस संसद के ऊपर भी, डी-लिमिटेशन कमीशन के ऊपर भी आरोप है कि संविधान की तीन स्पष्ट धाराओं का उल्लंघन करते हुए चुनाव क्षेत्रों के गठन में बहुत ही पक्षपात और विषम व्यवहार किया जा रहा है।

अभी अभी जो मेरा बिल है उस के सम्बन्ध में पार्लियामेंट का जो रिसर्च सेक्शन है उन लोगों ने आंकड़े निकाल कर दिये हैं, जैसे बिहार में नालन्दा का लोक सभा क्षेत्र है उस में 5 लाख 94 हजार 698 मतदाता हैं और जमशेदपुर में 4 लाख 42 हजार 633। बम्बई के उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में 6 लाख 44 हजार 638 मतदाता हैं, और राजापुर में 3 लाख 96 हजार और 63 मतदाता है।

"The largest constituency in Orissa, Kendrapara, has 5,61,875 voters and the smallest, Kalahandi, has only 4,15,600 voters"

आगे इस में मैंने कहा है कि पश्चिम बंगाल के कलकत्ता उत्तरी-पश्चिम जो क्षेत्र है इस में 5 लाख 91 हजार 674 मतदाता है, और जो सबसे छोटा क्षेत्र दौजलिंग है उस में केवल 4 लाख 22 हजार 692 मतदाता है।

विधान सभा के बारे में भी इसी तरह का फर्क आप पायेंगे बल्कि इस से भी ज्यादा है। मद्रास में सब से बड़ा क्षेत्र है मैदापट उस में 1 लाख 21 हजार 479 मतदाता है और जो सबसे छोटा है गुदलपुर उस में केवल 64,434 मतदाता हैं। महाराष्ट्र में सब से बड़ी कान्स्टीट्यूएंसी है मलबन उस में 1 लाख 27 हजार 89 मतदाता हैं और जो सब से छोटी है औरंगाबाद पूर्व उस में 37,095 मतदाता है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि लोक संख्या जहां तक सम्भव हो सके बराबर होनी चाहिये, और मैं मान कर चलता हूं कि मतदाता और लोक संख्या का अनुपात तकरीबन एक जैसा ही होगा, क्योंकि किसी एक क्षेत्र में पागल लोग और अंधे लोग ज्यादा होंगे, ऐसा मानने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस लिये मैं कह रहा हूं कि यह विधेयक मैंने चौथी लोक सभा में भी पेश किया था, लेकिन लगता है कि डी-लिमिटेशन कमेटी के ऊपर इसका कोई असर नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिये मैंने जानना चाहा उत्तर प्रदेश का जो ताजा चुनाव क्षेत्रों का गठन हुआ है उस के बारे में भी आप को जानकारी मैं दूं जो इस प्रकार है। सब से बड़ा जो लोक संख्या की दृष्टि से क्षेत्र है वह दोआबा बलिया का क्षेत्र है उस में 1 लाख 44 हजार 429

मतदाता हैं और सब से छोटा है काशीपुर, नैनीताल का है जिस में 97 हजार 40 मतदाता हैं। उसी तरह बीरपुर, प्रतापगढ़ का क्षेत्र है यह बड़ा क्षेत्र है इस में 1 लाख 41 हजार 284 मतदाता हैं, और आगरा पश्चिम में 97,752 मतदाता हैं। मिर्जापुर को ले लीजिये मतदाताओं की संख्या 1 लाख 39 हजार 425 है और वाराणसी कैंट क्षेत्र में 98,131 मतदाता है। इसी तरह से सैयदपुर, वाराणसी जिले में लीजिये वहां मतदाताओं की संख्या 1 लाख 32 हजार 961 हैं और काठ जिला मुरादाबाद में जो क्षेत्र है उस में 99 हजार 996 मतदाता है। तो दोआबा, बलिया और काशीपुर, नैनीताल का जो क्षेत्र है, इन में मतदाताओं का प्रभाण क्या है इस बारे में प्राफेसर साहब ने हमारी मदद की है। जहां 1 का मान लीजिये 100, यानी जो छोटा है वह 100 और जो बड़ा है वह 148 8 है। इतना फर्क है, डेढ़ गुने का। तो क्या संविधान की जो धारा है कि लोक संख्या बराबर हो क्या इसका आप ने पालन किया है जब डेढ़ गुने का फर्क है? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब असेम्बली और लोक सभा के बारे में आप यह करेंगे तो म्युनिसिपैलटिज और जिला पंचायत के चुनाव पर इस का क्या असर होगा? मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पर हमें आन्दोलन करना पड़ा, 1967 में जो चुनाव हुआ था उस में जो बम्बई में महानगरपालिका के जो क्षेत्र थे, आप को ताज्जुब होगा कि जो कुलाबा का क्षेत्र था उस में 7,000 मतदाता थे और गांव गांव और मालाड का जो चुनाव क्षेत्र था, जहां से श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे जीती हैं, उस की मतदाता संख्या मेरा ख्याल है 45,000 से ज्यादा थी। जब आप गलत नजीरें पेश करेंगे तो राज्य की जो विधान सभायें है या जो म्युनिसिपैलिटी के अधिकारी हैं आप के गलत कामों का अनुकरण करेंगे। तो हम ने इस का विरोध किया था तब जाकर उप-नगरों के चुनाव क्षेत्र और जो पुरानी बम्बई द्वीप के चुनाव क्षेत्र हैं उन के विगत चुनावों में समानता लाने का प्रयास हुआ है।

मुझे याद है 1962 में माननीय कृष्णा मेनन और आचार्य कृपालानी का जिस क्षेत्र में चुनाव हुआ था उस में मतदाताओं की संख्या साढ़े सात लाख से ज्यादा थी। इस तरह की बातें होती है और संविधान में चूंकि यह प्रोविजन है कि आप अदालत में नहीं जा सकते हैं उस का फ़ायदा उठा कर अगर इस तरह से आप गलत काम करेंगे, इस में मैं कोई दल का सवाल नहीं ला रहा हूं, हो सकता है कि छोटे चुनाव क्षेत्रों का फायदा आप ने लिया होगा, यानी सत्ताधारी दल को मिला होगा, हो सकता है कि विरोधी दल वालों ने भी लिया हो, लेकिन मेरा मतलब वह नहीं है। मेरा मतलब सिर्फ यह है कि संविधान का जो समता का सिद्धान्त है, उस के आधार पर चुनाव क्षेत्रों का गठन होना चाहिये।

अब सवाल केन्द्र-शासित क्षेत्रों का रह जाता है। एक दफा संख्या बढ़ाने के बारे में विधेयक आया था। उस समय मैंने तफसील से अपने विचार व्यक्त किये थे। मैंने यह बात रखी थी कि जहां तक लोक सभा का सवाल है, हम लोगों को छोटे और बड़े राज्यों में बिल्कुल फर्क नहीं करना चाहिये लेकिन चूंकि उन का नुकसान होता है इस लिये मैं ने इस सिद्धान्त को माना था कि लोक सभा से छोटे राज्यों को अधिक प्रतिनिधित्व मिले। साथ साथ जहां तक केन्द्र-शासित इलाकों का सवाल है, जहां विधान सभायें नहीं हैं, उन के लिये क्या हो? इस लिये मैंने उन के बारे में जरा अलग ढंग से सोचा है। जो गोआ, पांडिचेरी आदि केन्द्र-शासित इलाके है उन के बारे में मैंने कहा है कि उनकी तुलना लोक सभा के क्षेत्रों के लिये दूसरे राज्यों से न कर के उस के अन्दर के जितने क्षेत्र है उन से करना चाहिये और दोनों में एक जैसा सिद्धान्त रखना चाहिये। अगर कम से कम 100 का चुनाव क्षेत्र हो तो तो अधिक से अधिक 110 का होना चाहिये और वह नियम केन्द्र-शासित इलाकों के लिये अलग से लागू किया जाना चाहिये।

श्री जी० जी० नायक (कनारा) वहां पर प्रिमिपल आफ वन मैन, वन वोट नहीं आ सकता है?

श्री मधु लिमये मैं इस का जवाब दे रहा हूं। इस के लिये मैंने कहा है कि जहां तक केन्द्र-शासित इलाकों का सवाल है, लोक सभा के लिये सिर्फ लोक सभा संख्या का आधार होना चाहिये, लेकिन जब तक केन्द्र-शासित इलाकों और छोटे राज्यों को लोक सभा में अधिक प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया जाता

तब तक काम नहीं चलता । इसलिये मैंने कहा है कि केन्द्र शासित इलाकों के लिये लोक सभा के लिये जो न्यूनतम मतदाताओं का आधार होगा वह राज्यों के बराबर नहीं होगा, बल्कि एक ही इलाके में जो दो चुनाव क्षेत्र हैं उन में समानता के आधार पर होना चाहिए । अगर गोवा क्षेत्र में दो चुनाव क्षेत्र है तो दोनों में समानता लाने में आप को कौन सी तकलीफ है ? यही मैंने अपने विधेयक में कहा है। आखिरकार हमारे बालिग मताधिकार का वोट रखने का मतलब ही क्या है ? एक इन्सान के मत का जो मूल्य है चाहे वह हरिजन का वोट हो, चाहे ठाकुर ब्राह्मण का वोट हो, मर्द का वोट हो या औरत का वोट हो चाहे वह किसी औद्योगिक इलाके का वोट हो या किसी क्षेत्र का वोट हो वह समान होना चाहिए।

वन मैन वोट, इस के लिये बड़ी-बड़ी लड़ाइयां लड़ी गई हैं। मैं आप के सामने इंग्लैंड का इतिहास रखना चाहता हूं। आप को पता है कि 1832 में जो रिफार्म ऐक्ट आया उस के पहले इंग्लैंड के चुनाव क्षेत्रों की हालत यह थी कि मतदान का अधिकार बहुत सीमित तो था ही लेकिन चुनाव क्षेत्रों का गठन ऐसा किया गया था जिसमें भले ही सात मतदाता हों, दो मतदाता हों, एक मतदाता हो, उन को हाउस आफ कामन्स में अपना प्रतिनिधि भेजने का अधिकार था। इस का गठन बोरोम्की प्रणाली कहा जाता था। जो 1832 का सुधार हुआ, उस के मुख्यतया लक्ष्य थे। एक तो यह था कि मतदान के अधिकार का विस्तार किया जाये, गठन बोरोम्की की जो प्रणाली है उस को खत्म किया जाये और एक समान मतदाताओं की संख्या के आधार पर हाउस आफ कामन्स के चुनाव क्षेत्रों का गठन किया जाये।

मैं आप की खिदमत में यह रिफार्म्स ऐक्ट लाया हूं। उस का जो प्रिएम्बल है वह बहुत विचार करने लायक है। जहां तक इन समस्याओं पर विचार करने का सवाल है, एक श्री वाजपेयी का प्रस्ताव आया था, दूसरे सवाल उठाये गये थे। इस संदर्भ में यह प्रिएम्बल बहुत ही मौजू चीज है। इस में लिखा है :

"Whereas it is expedient to take effectual Measures for correcting divers Abuses that have long prevailed in the choice of Members to serve in the Commons House of Parliament, to deprive many inconsiderable places of the Right of returning Members, to grant such Privilege to large, populous, and wealthy Towns, to increase the Number of Knights of the Shire, to extend the Elective Franchise to many of His Majesty's Subjects who have not heretofore enjoyed the same, and to diminish the Expense of elections; be it, therefore, enacted . ."

आज की स्थिति में इस प्रिएम्बल में जो विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं, क्या वह हम लोगों के लिये भी सोचने लायक नहीं है ? आज उन्होंने क्या कहा है ? वह कहते हैं

to deprive many inconsiderable Places of the Right of returning Members "

सात मतदाता पांच मतदाता एक मतदाता हाउस आफ कामन्स में एक प्रतिनिधि भेजते हैं। इंग्लैंड में औद्योगिक क्रान्ति के बाद बड़े-बड़े शहर बन गये। उन का हाउस आफ कामन्स में प्रतिनिधित्व था ही नहीं। इसलिये यह कानून इंग्लैंड में पास किया गया। इस से इंग्लैंड में शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से एक बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन आया। इसीलिये मैंने यह प्रिएम्बल आप के सामने रखा है।

अब आप देखिये कि अमरीका में क्या बात है। अमरीका में जो सेनेट है उस का आधार जो है वह राज्य का है। अमरीका में छोटा राज्य हो, बड़ा राज्य हो, हर एक राज्य को सेनेट में दो प्रतिनिधि भेजने का अधिकार है। पहले तो राज्य में जो विधान सभायें थीं उस के द्वारा यह चुनाव होता था, लेकिन बाद में सेनेट के लिये भी उन्होंने बालिग मताधिकार के सिद्धान्त को अपनाया। लेकिन जहां तक हाउस आफ रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्ज का सवाल है, आप जानते हैं कि अमरीका में जो सत्ता का बटवारा है, उसके अनुसार सेनेट को विदेश नीति के ऊपर नियन्त्रण रखने का अधिकार है, जो महत्वपूर्ण पद होते हैं उन की भी नियुक्तियां होती हैं। सेनेट की सहमति और अनुमति के बिना उन पदों की नियुक्तियां

कार्यान्वित नहीं हो सकती । यह सारे सेनेट के अधिकार हैं। जिस प्रकार से लोक सभा को वित्तीय मामलों में सर्वाधिकार है, उसी तरह वित्तीय मामलों में अमरीका के हाउस आफ़ रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स को भी है। अमरीका में औद्योगिक क्रान्ति के बाद कुछ परिवर्तन आये और ग्रामीण इलाकों की जनसंख्या कम होती गई। कुछ इलाकों में आबादी कम हो गई और कुछ इलाकों में बढ़ती गई, खास कर शहरी इलाकों में। नतीजा यह हुआ कि न्यूयार्क और कैलिफोर्निया जैसे राज्य अमरीका के सब से बड़े राज्य बन गये। कैलिफोर्निया नम्बर एक और न्यूयार्क नम्बर दो, इसी तरह से दूसरे शहरी इलाके भी हो गये। लेकिन चूंकि पुराने ही चुनाव क्षेत्रों वाला कानून चलता था, अमरीका में दो बड़े अन्याय होते थे। एक अन्याय यह कि ईक्वल प्रोटेक्शन का प्रावधान होते हुए भी, जिस तरह हमारे संविधान में है, उन के यहां बात थी कि कानून के सामने सब समान थे, लेकिन नीग्रो लोगों को एक अरसे तक अधिकार नहीं मिलते थे, औरतों को मताधिकार नहीं था। हमारे देश में हमारा बड़ा भाग्य रहा है कि हम लोग महात्मा जी के नेतृत्व में चलते थे। यहां के हरिजनों और दूसरे लोगों को जिन की हालत अमरीका के नीग्रो जैसी रही है, मतदान के अधिकार के लिये कोई बड़ी लड़ाई नहीं लड़नी पड़ी। इसी तरह से औरतों को भी अधिकार मिला, जिस के लिये इंग्लैंड में बड़े-बड़े आन्दोलन चले। लेकिन अमरीका में हालत यह थी कि ग्रामीण इलाकों को हाउस आफ़ रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स में बहुत ज्यादा प्रतिनिधित्व था, यानी छोटे-छोटे क्षेत्र भी अपने प्रतिनिधि भेजते थे, जबकि कैलिफोर्निया और न्यूयार्क जैसे राज्यों में, जिनकी आबादी बहुत बढ़ गई थी, उस अनुपात में प्रतिनिधित्व का अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं था। जब कभी अमरीका के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने यह मामले जाते थे तो वह हमेशा यह निर्णय देता था कि यह सियासी मामले हैं, पोलिटिकल क्वेश्चन्स हैं, हम लोग उन में नहीं पड़ेंगे। लेकिन धीरे-धीरे जैसे लोगों में चेतना आने लगी, जब उन को ऐसा लगा कि यह अन्याय बर्दाश्त करने लायक नहीं है, उस के परे है, तब अमरीका के सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी जनता की अभिव्यक्ति करने का काम किया और इस के बारे में अमरीका में लगातार फैसले हो गये। मैं सभी फैसलों की चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन अमरीका के सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने दो फैसले दिये हैं। यहां बड़े-बड़े विद्वान लोग बैठे हुए हैं जो इस को जानते हैं। रेनाल्ड्स वर्सस सिम्स, लेन वर्सस विल्सन के केस हुए। वेज़बरी वर्सस मैन्हर्स के केस में उन्होंने क्या कहा है, उस के दो वाक्य मैं आप के सामने रखता

"We do not believe that the framers of the Constitution intended to permit the same vote-diluting discrimination to be accomplished through the device of districts containing widely-varied numbers of inhabitants. To say that a vote is worth more in one district than in another would run counter to our fundamental ideas of democratic government."

और फिर रेनाल्ड्स वर्सस सिम्ज़ केस में वे कहते हैं :

"We hold that, as a basic constitutional standard, the Equal Protection clause requires that the seats in both houses of a bicameral State Legislature must be apportioned on a population basis. Simply stated, an individual's right to vote for State legislators is unconstitutionally impaired when its weight is in a substantial fashion diluted when compared with votes of citizens living in other parts of the State. Since, under neither the existing apportionment provisions nor under either of the proposed plans was either of the houses of the Alabama Legislature apportioned on a population basis, the District Court correctly held that all three of these schemes were constitutionally invalid."

अलबामा अमरीका के दक्षिणी इलाके का एक राज्य है। वहां पे लोग चुनाव-क्षेत्रों का निर्माण इस तरह करते थे कि वहां के नीग्रो-बहुल क्षेत्रों को प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिलता था, और सफ़ेद चमड़ी वालों की आबादी कम होते हुए भी उनको प्रतिनिधित्व मिल जाता था। बाद में अमरीका के सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस में हस्तक्षेप किया—

[श्री मधु लिमये]

ऐसे मसलों में हस्तक्षेप किया, जिन को वे बरसों तक सियासी मामले कह कर टालते रहे। इसी तरह इंगलैंड में रिफ़ार्म एक्ट के द्वारा सुधार किये गये। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, हम कई मामलों मे बहुत आगे रहे हैं। हम लोगों ने बालिग मताधिकार और समानता के सिद्धान्तो को मान लिया। हम ने अपने संविधान में हरिजन और ठाकुर ब्राह्मण मे कोई फ़र्क नही किया। तो संविधान के अच्छे उसूलो और सिद्धान्तो को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए अगर चुनाव आयोग, डीलिमिटेशन कमीशन और समितियां तैयार नही होंगी, तो क्या ससद् इस में दखल देने का काम नही करेगी? ससद् कोई चुनाव-क्षेत्रों का गठन नहीं करती है। ससद् कानून बनाती है, सिद्धान्त और निर्देश देती है। लेकिन हम बीस पच्चीस साल से देख रहे है कि जब से —1951-52 से— बालिग मताधिकार के आधार पर चुनाव का सिलसिला शुरू हुआ तब से आज तक इस अध्याय और विषम व्यवहार को दूर नही किया गया है। इसी लिए मैंने सोचा कि इस तरह का विधेयक लाना आवश्यक हो गया है।

इस विधेयक मे मैंने कहा है —मैं केवल एक ही अंश पढ़ता हूं, उसी सिद्धान्त को आगे लागू किया जायेगा :

"for the House of the People, the difference in the number of voters in any two territorial constituencies of the states, mentioned in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of article 81 of the Constitution shall not exceed, so far as practicable, the ratio of 100 : 110;"

यही सिद्धान्त विधान सभा और केन्द्र शासित इलाको के लिए भी लागू होता है।

मैं आप का ज्यादा समय नही लेना चाहता हू। मैं मत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि इस विधेयक की भाषा, और संविधान के जो तीन अनुच्छेद मैंने बताये हैं उन में किसी तरह का टकराव नही है। बल्कि यह विधेयक उन में समन्वय और मेल प्रस्थापित करता है जब हम लोगों ने कहा है कि डीलिमिटेशन सम्बन्धी विवादों को हम अदालतों में नहीं ले जायेंगे, तो हम लोगो का दायित्व और भी बढ़ जाता है, क्योंकि हम लोगों को अदालत के रूप में भी मतदाताओ के साथ न्याय और इंसाफ करना है।

इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मेरे इस विधेयक, और मेरे सिद्धान्त को मंत्री महोदय मान लें। मैंने इस मे 10 प्रतिशत की—100 और 110 की—जो गुंजाइश रखी है, उस का प्रावधान मैंने प्रशासकीय दिक्कतो को दृष्टि में रखते हुए किया है। ऐसी बात नही है कि व्यवहार और वास्तविकता से दूर हट कर मैंने कोई एक आदर्शवादी विधेयक रखा है। आदर्श और व्यवहार दोनों का समन्वय करते हुए मैंने यह विधेयक रखा है। मैं सरकार और मत्री महोदय से कहूगा कि मेरे इस विधेयक को प्रतिष्ठा और इज्जत का सवाल न बनाते हुए वे इसको पारित करने में मदद करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to amend the Delimitation Act, 1972, be taken into consideration."

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : On a point of order, Sir. I did not have the benefit of listening to the earlier part of the speech of the hon the mover of the Bill. Therefore, I do not know whether he has dealt with this part of the constitutional aspect of the matter or not. If he has done so, you can rule out my point of order.

My point of order is this. The clause he is suggesting is a *non-obstante* clause. It starts,

"Notwithstanding anything contained in section 9 of the Act..."

The precise provisions as contemplated are...

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कौन सी धारा को क्वोट कर रहे हैं?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The Section starts with the word 'norwithstanding'. That is known as *non-obstante* clause.

That is to say, it means, notwithstanding what is contained in Section 9, Sec-

tion 9 reproduces the language of Article 81(2)(b). If that is so, Sir, will it not be a new section if inserted in the Act? Will it not be palpably and clearly violative of Art. 81 (2)(b)? If that is so, Sir, can we discuss this Bill here in this manner? That is my point of order.

सभापति महोदय : धारा में दिया गया है, "सो फ़ार एज प्रैक्टिकेबल"। यह उस के अन्तर्गत आता है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : सभापति महोदय, आप मेरा आशय नहीं समझ पाये है। अगर आप श्री मधु लिमये को इस का खुलासा करने की इजाजत दें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

सभापति महोदय जब आप को बोलने का समय मिलेगा, तो आप अपनी बात कह सकते हैं। अगर आप कोई कान्स्टीट्यूशनल पायट रखना चाहते हैं कि यह बिल इन्ट्रोड्यूस नहीं हो सकता है, तो वह तो इन्ट्रोड्यूस हो चुका है। इस बिल के बारे में माननीय सदस्य की जो भावना थी, वह उन्होंने रख दी है। जब आप को मौका मिलेगा, तो आप भी अपने विचार प्रकट कर सकते है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : क्षमा करें, मैं अपनी बात स्पष्ट नहीं कर सका। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि इस संशोधन को कुबूल करने में एक वैधानिक आपत्ति है। अगर ऐसी बात है, तो माननीय सदस्य ऐसा प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने नहीं रख सकते है।

सभापति महोदय : मैं समझता हू कि इस में कोई वैधानिक आपत्ति नहीं है। जब आप को बोलने का मौका मिलेगा, तो आप अपनी बात सदन के सामने रख सकते है।

He has raised a point of order; I have disallowed it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: It is within your right but let it be in a manner that it is just and fair and knowledgable. I have a submission to make. The section which is sought to be amended starts with the word 'Notwithstanding'. It says 'Notwithstanding what is contained in Section 9'. so and so be provided. Whatever it is, Section 9 reproduces the language contained in Article 81(2)(b). Does it not virtually override 81(2)(b)? If it does override 81 (2)(b) can we amend this without amending the Constitution itself? That is the question, Sir...

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर मैं कुछ खुलासा करू

सभापति महोदय . मुझे इस में कोई वैधानिक आपत्ति नहीं मालूम होती है। जब माननीय सदस्य को मौका मिलेगा, तो वह अपनी बात सदन के सामने रख सकते हैं। मंत्री महोदय भी इस का जवाब दे सकते हैं।

श्री दशरथ देव

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): The idea of restricting or having almost an equal number of voters in each constituencies of the States and Union Territories—either for the Lok Sabha or for the Vidhan Sabhas—is a good and noble idea, no doubt and there should not be such a big difference say from 100 per cent to 145 per cent or 50 per cent and so on, but all the same, while supporting this Bill I want to point out certain practical difficulties also. Because, Sir, in India all the topographical positions are just not the same everywhere to have almost equal number of voters in each constituency. It may be delimited in the plain areas. But if you want to restrict this in such a way that it will be almost an equal thing, what will be the position in the hill areas where the population is very scattered, is very scanty? The population is scattered in different places. If you want to have equal number, almost equal number—then the area of the constituency, either for the Vidhan Sabha or for the Lok Sabha, in respect of the tribal belt, will be very big. For example, take my own Constituency, Tripura East. The number of voters there is slightly bigger than 3 lakhs.

It means it is a very small one as compared to the other constituencies in India. But look at the area. It covers 3,000 sq. miles and the length of the constituency is more than 300 miles. Further, you have

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

to cross seven hills ranging from 1500 feet high to more than 3,000 feet high. So, there is some practical difficulty there. I think there should be two categories. So far as the plain area is concerned let us have equal number of voters but so far as the hill area is concerned, which is not easily accessible, there should be some difference. It should be treated on a different footing. By hill area I mean inaccessible area where you can go only on foot, and such places are there in India in Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, etc. So, when we consider this thing my point is we have to consider this matter very carefully and our theory should not be divorced from practice. Therefore, while supporting Shri Madhu Limaye's Bill I ask him for one amendment, that is, there should be some exception for the hill areas particularly the areas which are not easily accessible.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye's thesis

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it is incontrovertible, but even though we come from different corners of this vast country of ours I would also concur with the hon. Member, Shri Dasaratha Deb.

That was why when the hon. Member mentioned his area, I referred to the fact that there were other areas of the same type which were not necessarily on the foothills of the Himalayas. For instance, there are such areas along the Western Ghats. I am not much conversant with the other parts of the country also where there may be such areas. But I would also say that there are areas like those in Rajasthan from which my hon. friend Shri Daga comes, where the density of population is so low...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him please not incite him to make it more.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : While under these circumstances we would very much appreciate the principle involved, namely the proportion of 100 to 110, I wonder whether in a diverse country like ours with hills, mountains, deserts, congested areas, big cities, middle cities, small cities etc., it would be possible to cut up the country into constituencies in such a neat fashion that they will fall into this pattern of 100 to 110. As I said, the area which I represent spreads over nearly 7000 sq. miles.

I would submit only two points for the consideration of the hon. Mover. The first is whether in the context of the density of population in our country which spreads anywhere from 10 souls per sq. mile in the most diffused areas or non-dense areas to very high figures as for instance in areas like the coastal belt of Kerala where the density is one of the highest in the world, or in the Indo-Gangetic belt, particularly in the Gangetic plains where it is about 700 to 900 souls per sq. mile, leaving aside the big cities, we can cut up our country in such a neat form. That is the first point that I would submit for Shri Limaye's consideration.

The second point arises from the present oil crisis, through it may look very irrelevant. It is rather a task these days even to cover adequately on jeep or vehicles or whatever other transportation vehicles are available at our disposal, an assembly constituency. If it is a question of covering any area ranging from 3000 to 7000 sq. miles and that to within a limited period, you can imagine what the election expenses on petrol alone would be, when the price of petrol per litre has shot up by about 300 per cent.

The hon. Mover quoted the legislation in Britain in the year 1832 wherein one of the points stated in the preamble was to bring down the election expenses. It may be that in course of time, with equitable distribution of population, we may be able to do it. After all, politics is essentially the art of the possible. The ideal is there, but when we cannot reach it, perhaps we may never be able to reach the ideal at all, we have to make a compromise with the realities of the situation. I would like the hon. Mover to reconsider whether along with population, the

geographical terrain of the area, whether it is a desert or a hill land or a sparsely populated land, or the demographic condition of a particular area or constituency should also not be taken into consideration in deciding the size of a constituency. This could be done only in case there is a slightly greater population and not with the maximum and minimum that he is prescribing.

While the principle of the Bill is acceptable, the implications of its being put into practice, at least in my humble view, are not at the present juncture, acceptable.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Looking to the aims and objects of the Bill, I find that Shri Limaye is arguing his case on a basis completely different from that enunciated in the Constitution. The whole basis of his argument is on the number of voters, but for your information, I would draw attention to the relevant provision of the Constitution, art. 81(2)(b), to which Shri Salve was also referring, which says :

> "...each State shall be divided into territorial constituencies in such manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, so far as practicable, the same throughout the State".

So this is not on the basis of the strength of the voters. When delimitation will be made, it will be on the basis of population. Again delimitation is made according to the seats that the Parliament allots to the State. Therefore, the basis is completely different as enunciated in the Constitution. Had the Constitution enunciated that the basis of delimitation should not be population but the voters, then Shri Limaye's Bill would have been relevant. Therefore, I suggest that if this Bill is to be considered, there should be a proper Constitution amendment Bill amending art. 81 (2)(b). Then the Delimitation Act can be amended because the Delimitation Act is itself governed by the Constitution. Without that, we cannot take any decision on this Bill.

So far as the practical aspect is concerned, many members have raised one point. I think the present basis of population is a very reasonable and rational basis so far as India is concerned because ours is a vast country with deserts, forests, hills, foothills and so on. Naturally, the basis of population is the more reasonable basis. In the delimitation of constituencies in different States, I find this has been adhered to. There may be a variation of between 20,000—30,000 from constituency to constituency. So unless we amend the Constitution, we cannot do justice to the Bill or its basis.

I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister one point which may not be strictly relevant to this Bill, but all the same it relates to sec. 10 of the Delimitation Act and is important. The Commission says there that whenever it publishes anything, it become final and nobody can go to court because it has been barred. For the first time in the whole country in my constituency in Orissa, something happened which I must bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. Here the entire voters of the constituency decided not to participate in the polling. For the first time in the history of this country, in the recent bye-election held in Orissa, you will be surprised to know that nobody filed nomination papers from Banpur constituency as the name was changed without the knowledge of the people.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Nobody ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Nobody. What happened ? What did the Delimitation Commission do ? In the first draft, it published the name of the constituency as Banpur. Therefore, everybody knew that the old name of the constituency 'Banpur' is retained. Again, when the final draft was circulated to the members, there also the name was kept as 'Banpur'.

When everything has been made known to the people and the people knew that there was nothing going to happen behind the

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

scenes or without the knowledge of the people, naturally nobody wanted to bother about it. But suddenly, when the final publication came, the name of the constituency was changed from Banpur to Chilka. There were representations. I personally met the Election Commissioner and others. The letters that he wrote to us are most surprising. It was written that in the final moment it came to their mind that between Banpur and Ranpur there will be printing mistakes and, therefore, they thought that they should change the name of the constituency so that there would not be any scope for printing mistakes. *(Interruptions)* The names, Banpur and Ranpur were continuing for the last five elections, and there was no confusion through any printing mistake. Suddenly, however, it came to their mind that if the constituencies remain as Banpur and Ranpur, there would be printing mistakes. To say so after 25 years of Independence and five elections is something really surprising. They wrote to me that because it was made final they could not do anything.

What I submit is these delimitation proposals will be placed before Parliament and I think after their approval they should be made final in section 10. Of course, it is not relevant here, and I can bring a separate Bill also.

But in order to see that the people in this area participate in the elections, I request one thing. If the Commission really thinks that it can not fully change the name now from Chilka to Banpur, I request that let the commission name the constituency as "Chilka-Banpur", so that there is no confusion over it and the name of the constituency remains and the wishes of the brave and great people of Banpur also are fulfilled and respected.

With these words, I request that the hon. Minister may consider my suggestion.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye has been trying to bring equality. Perhaps it is more consistent with the concept of his party than with the concept of the Constitution. I want to point out that there are so many inequalities in the representation in the House of the People. For instance, there are nominated Members, but he does not find anything objectionable to have nominated Members who enjoy equal rights, and equal responsibility in this House with the representatives of the people, who are elected.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप यह कैसे कहते हैं— मैंने तो उस बिल का विरोध किया था, आप लोगों ने उस को पास किया था।

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : The hon. Member wants to insert a new clause by which he wants to regulate the number of electorates. As my friend, Shri Panigrahi, has pointed out, the basis of the constituency is not the electorate, but the total population of the constituency. That is the basis as prescribed in the Constitution.

So far as the constituencies of the House of the People are concerned, he wants that the constituencies should have equal electorates, and if there is any difference, the ratio should not be more than 100 : 110. As the preceding speakers pointed out, there are certain areas where the population is very sparse. For instance, I visited Ladakh. If the ratio suggested by the hon. Member is to be accepted, then there would be no representation from the Ladakh area.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : There is Arunachal Pradesh.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : That is a Union territory.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Shastri, you may continue next time.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 11, 1974/ Phalguna 20, 1895 (Saka).